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ATA REPORTS TRIALS OF KOSOVO STUDENTS, PROFESSORS

AU171352 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 17 Jul 82

["New Judicial Terror Against Albanian Intellectual Youth in Kosovo -- While 34 Youths Are Sentenced to Very Severe Imprisonment in Prishtina (Pristina) and Gjilan (Gnjilane), in a Process (Trial) Opened in Peja (Pec) Against 9 People, the Trial of 389 Others Will Begin Soon " -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, Jul 17 (ATA) -- Right after the conclusion of the 12th Congress of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia, where it was said that "tranquility" and "stability" prevail in Kosovo, that "justice" and "equality" are making progress, that the people are very "satisfied" with the life they are leading and other such praises, some days ago, a large number of Albanian intellectual youths, mainly of the field of education and culture, were sentenced to very severe imprisonments by trials hastily organised behind closed doors. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, reports that at a press conference held in Pristina, the vice-secretary of the Regional Secretariat of the Home Affairs of Kosovo, Rahman Morina, declared that apart from hundreds of others that have been sentenced before, among those against whom the penal prosecution has begun, there are 2 doctors of sciences, 7 magistrates [masters of arts], 27 professors, 31 pedagogues, 6 teachers, 155 students, 128 pupils, 10 jurists, 6 journalists, 1 physician, 1 economist, 1 agronomist and 14 technicians.

Meanwhile, 18 youth of 20-30 years of age, among whom are journalists, professors, teachers, students and workers, were brought to trial in Pristina. They are accused of having taken part in "The Group of the Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" and of expressing themselves publicly "for the creation of the Republic of Kosovo in the context of Yugoslavia", that "they have required the right for complete cultural, social and national equality of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, complete economic and social equality of Kosovo and of the Albanians with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia". Likewise, they are accused of having taken part in the demonstrations staged in Pristina last year. At a trial which was held in Gjilan the same accusations were also brought against 16 other youngsters who are described as members of the above mentioned group. Meanwhile, in Peja, as TANJUG reports, the process began against 9 youngsters, 7 students and 2 pupils.

The news of the Yugoslav news agency are poor, but it follows from the [words indistinct] the tendency of retaliation against the Albanian youth in Kosovo in regard to the resistance they have put up to the chauvinist oppression of the great Serbs. This is clearly seen in the charge made in the Gjilan court by the Serb prosecutor Gradimir Popovic, who considered the non-reconciliation of the Albanian youth, who have finished the faculties or are concluding the studies, "with the Yugoslav reality" as a grave crime. This is seen also in the severe sentences passed by the courts and which range, in the greater part, from 10 to 15 years of imprisonment.

The accused in the court, as the Yugoslav news agency points out, "maintained their stands", "they did not reconcile with the classification of their activity as hostile and counterrevolutionary", and "during the court, too, they have presented themselves as Marxist-Leninists". The courts of the recent days in Kosovo have attracted the attention of different news agencies, such as AFP, IRNA, REUTER and ASPRESS [as received], etc, which point out the severe sentences passed against the Albanian youth due to their irreconcilable stand with the situation which exists in Kosovo.

FOOD INDUSTRY EXCEEDS JANUARY-JUNE 1982 PLAN

AU162015 Tirana ATA in English 1710 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tirana, Jul 16 (ATA) -- Mobilized to turn into reality the decisions of the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Albanian working people of foodstuff industry recorded good achievements by overfulfilling ahead of the time limit the plan of January-June period. They realized the tasks of overall industrial production by 105.3 per cent. During this period they devoted their attention to the production of all the kinds of planned articles, by ensuring a rhythmical supply of the market. During this period good achievements were also attained in the fulfillment of the tasks of export, which were realized by 102 per cent.

HUSAK'S DEPARTURE FOR USSR REPORTED 16 JULY

LD161642 Prague CTK in English 1523 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak left Prague on Friday for a holiday in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK'S TALKS IN LUXEMBOURG

LD162146 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Luxembourg [no date as received] (CETKA correspondent) -- Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Colette Flesch of Luxembourg exchanged views on East-West relations, particularly in the light of the Madrid and Vienna talks and the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks, a communique issued here on Friday said.

The communique was issued at the end of Bohuslav Chnoupek's three-day official visit to Luxembourg before he left for home.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on relations between their countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres, and signed an agreement on international road transport of goods between Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was received during the visit in turn by Grand Duke Jean, Premier Pierre Werner and President of the Chamber of Deputies Leon Bollendorff, the communique said and added that Colette Flesch accepted with thanks Bohuslav Chnoupek's invitation to visit Czechoslovakia.

Also on Friday, Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, met with Chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party Rene Urbany to exchange views on the present international situation and tasks of the progressive forces in the struggle for peace and detente in the world.

Rene Urbany stressed that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit was an important contribution to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg, and created new prerequisites for the development of the two countries' economic and cultural relations.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH PZPR'S SIWAK IN JELENIA GORA

LD182144 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw [no date as received] -- A two-day working meeting between Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party, and Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, was held over the weekend in Karpacz, in Jelenia Gora region.

Questions stemming from the implementation of the programmes of the two parties, and certain aspects concerning Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation were discussed.

BILAK MEETS WITH LEBANESE CP DELEGATION

LD081646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague received Nadim 'Abd as-Samad and Salim Georges Batal, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon, who are on a brief visit to Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation, the two sides exchanged views on some topical international questions, above all on the developments in the Near East in connection with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. They emphasized that Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the genocide perpetrated by Israeli troops against the Lebanese people have considerably sharpened the situation in the Near East and threaten international peace and security. The current situation urgently requires a firm unity and cohesion of the Arab countries.

Comrade Vasil Bilak assured both representatives that the people of Czechoslovakia support the independence and territorial homogeneity of Lebanon and will continue to support the just cause of the Arab nations against the aggression of Israel and the imperialist forces supporting Israel. Czechoslovakia will always pursue a policy of full solidarity with the struggle of the Arab nations for freedom and independence, for the defense of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and for the introduction of a just and permanent peace in the Near East.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATE NICARAGUANS

LD181854 Prague CTK in English 1604 18 Jul 82

[Text] Prague -- The Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government sent today a message of congratulations to the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government on the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The message said that the victorious revolution opened for the Nicaraguan people the way towards deep socio-economic changes, and strengthened the anti-imperialist struggle of enslaved nations for freedom and independence. Under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, revolutionary Nicaragua is making progress in efforts to build a new, more equitable society, the message said.

Free Nicaragua contributes to the preservation of world peace and to the solidarity of all progressive forces with the struggle of nations for sovereignty and independence. The world public has received with sympathy and support all peace initiatives of the Nicaraguan Republic aimed at eliminating the centres of tension which the United States is creating in Central America and the Caribbean, the message said, and reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's solidarity with and support for the Nicaraguan revolution, and its resolve to deepen bilateral cooperation.

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES 18 JULY

LD181544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 18 Jul 82

["Living Words" program: written by Dr Frantisek Kouril]

[Summary] Although this is holiday time, life has not stopped either at home or abroad. The economic situation in the world continues to be difficult and complicated and even the richest countries do not see any way out of it. This applies fully to the United States, which has maintained its primacy in the capitalist world, not only in production, productivity and technology, but also in unemployment.

The sad thing is that in this very country, whose representatives so often boast about humanism, society is unable to provide permanent jobs, without which a man becomes socially useless, for millions of people, particularly young people. The economic crisis has also had other woeful consequences. These have manifested themselves in drastic cuts in welfare and social spending and in the epidemic of bankruptcies affecting the capitalist world.

"I do not want to concentrate only on the negative aspects of the Western world. If I cite them it is neither because I enjoy gloating over them nor because I want to conceal our own current worries and shortcomings in any way. I recall these sad facts because I have encountered people who are apparently convinced that Czechoslovakia alone is convulsed by problems and difficulties and that the world outside is cozy. Being of little faith, they readily express their agreement with various stories, creating an almost national catastrophe out of things that as we have convinced ourselves on many occasions in the past, are usually resolved without great fuss and drama through a disciplined approach and endeavor by the citizens and later completely forgotten.

"The economic crisis, as well as the rapid rise in fuel and energy prices, is affecting our economy through exports and imports. However, because of the population we cannot tackle its consequences, which, together with our own failings, have impeded our economic development, as they do in the West -- by sacking people and by taking away social guarantees and gains. We see resources for the further development of the national economy elsewhere -- in greater utilization of the means for investment purposes and making better use of everything we produce or import. We start fewer construction projects and want to make a better use of the existing manufacturing capacities, because in some places machinery and equipment are not working fully in a single shift.

"To improve our foreign trade balance we have reduced crude oil imports by 2 million tons and, as has been shown, the economy has coped despite the initial clamour that we would not be able to do so. Despite a partial improvement we must husband coal, natural gas and electricity much better. We have restricted the import of goods that we can do without for the time being and we must and indeed can be more self-sufficient in grain, fruit and vegetable production. I could go on like this. Such is our way of overcoming the current difficulties, which are serious but not insoluble.

"In connection with the slowing of the economic pace and lagging agricultural works and crops, which have brought production losses in some places, people have been asking what the overall harvest and food supply will be like. I have even heard views that we are perhaps being threatened with hunger! Since 1945 everyone has been able to convince himself that since no one has been without work, no one has gone hungry either. Today our industry and agriculture are incomparably stronger and the nutrition of our people has attained a level that decidedly does not bear witness to shortages and sufferings. According to the experts this year's harvest does not have to be bad, and from the American Department of Agriculture and the World Food and Agriculture Organization forecasts it has emerged that the world grain harvest looks hopeful, too. From this viewpoint, too, there is therefore no reason to sound an alarm. This, however, does not mean that we should not strive to achieve a loss-free harvest and produce a greater quantity of technically perfect industrial goods, with which it would be possible, in the case of need, to purchase various foodstuffs elsewhere.

"What could one say in conclusion? Perhaps one could add that lately it has often been stressed that we can consume only what we produce. We would only be deceiving ourselves if we merely repeated this saying without making it more specific. We cannot consume everything we produce, since we have to repay our foreign debts and interests and a larger portion of our national income will be swallowed by the payments for the import of fuels, energy and various raw materials. This is the harsh truth but we also have to acknowledge it for the years ahead, when we are planning for faster development of the national economy. To avoid it would lead to slumber and not a positive, more solid and honest work, which in the end the well-being of individual families and the whole society depends on as never before in the current situation in the world."

AXEN SPEAKS AT PEACE COUNCIL MEETING 16 JULY

LD170200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul (ADN) -- In his closing speech at today's meeting of the GDR Peace Council, Hermann Axen described "the assessment of the question of war and peace as it affects mankind and of the international situation at the present moment in time" as the most important result of the consultations of the Peace Council. All the speeches confirmed "how accurate the assessment is of the world political situation and of the tasks issuing from it given by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, in his speech at the fourth meeting of the SED Central Committee.

The international situation is indeed characterized by the aggravation of the struggle between the two opposing main directions in world policy. One main direction is the confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, represented by the United States. One must say with full justification that the ruling circles in the United States are escalating the course of confrontation. As the NATO summit conference in Bonn on 10 June 1982 proves, the arms race is being fueled by the leading NATO powers."

"The long-term program adopted in June 1978 is being speeded up and qualitatively stepped up through the production of increasingly dangerous weapons of mass destruction. The logistical preparations for the construction of the launching ramps for the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe are continuing," Hermann Axen added.

"At the fourth meeting of the Central Committee, Erich Honecker pointed especially to the dangerous increase in the number of areas of conflict which, if they are not brought under control through political negotiations, could spread like a bush fire to become a dangerous general conflagration."

"Since the February meeting of the Peace Council this has been vividly proven by the Falklands war, South Africa's continued piratical attacks against Angola and Mozambique and now by Israel's war of extermination against the PLO and Lebanese people. The holocaust, organized this time by the Zionist aggressors, is intended to smash the PLO, turn Lebanon into a satellite dependent on the United States and weaken Syria and the entire Arab liberation movement."

With a view to this year's World Peace Day on 1 September, Hermann Axen recalled the lessons of history: "World War II broke out openly on 1 September 1939, but had already been started before this through a series of local, fascist acts of aggression." Therefore, it is necessary to heed Erich Honecker's emphatic warning: "The aggressors must not prevail. It is high time to set the signals of world policy at 'stop' for the forces of the arms drive and of aggression."

In defining the second main feature of world policy, the speaker stressed that the forces of peace are gaining in strength at a faster pace. The socialist community's peace policy is becoming more and more lasting in character. "The fourth Central Committee meeting paid tribute to the latest proposal made by L.I. Brezhnev -- according to which the USSR is the first nuclear power to ceremoniously renounce the first use of nuclear weapons -- as a deed of international significance." This proposal has found the broadest agreement among peace-loving people. "It was a trail-blazing event at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. This historical action for peace by the Soviet Union inspires -- in defiance of all the maneuvers of distortion and deflection on the part of circles hostile to detente -- the hearts and minds of people of good will." Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for linking the resumption of negotiations of limiting and reducing strategic weapons with a quantitative and qualitative freezing of these weapons systems has also met with a world-wide response.

"It is well-known that the idea of freezing strategic weapons meets with extremely broad agreement and support among world public opinion, in particular among members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives," the speaker said.

"A second factor of international political significance for ending and suppressing the policy of confrontation is the qualitative growth and unprecedented upsurge in the international peace movement. Today it is far broader and more diverse than the huge peace movement at the time of the first Stockholm appeal. Today literally millions of people are continually taking an active part in the peace movement in various countries. Never before has there been such a broadly-based unity or such an increase in understanding among peace-loving people of differing political, social and religious persuasions. It is a movement which ranges from the working class right down to a series of realistically-minded circles of the upper bourgeoisie."

This peace movement, the speaker said, is linked to the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation. The fact that the trees of confrontation policy do not grow to the sky is testified to by the increasing intensification of the capitalist crisis and the worsening of the contradictions and conflicts among the capitalist countries themselves. "Erich Honecker's appeal that the policy of confrontation should not be allowed to prevail has a realistic basis. The Reagan administration has to agree, under pressure from the peoples, under pressure from the peace movement, first to negotiations on limiting nuclear medium-range weapons, then to talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons and finally to a meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Reagan." Hermann Axen then continued: "Among the numerous factors that counter the policy of confrontation, the following two are the most decisive: the strengthening of socialism and the development of a truly worldwide struggle -- cooperation between all peace supporters."

The speaker recalled that demands being made on us are not only increasing, but our strength, the strength of the socialist workers and peasants state, has also increased." "The great political consensus between all social forces united here within the GDR Peace Council provides just as eloquent a testimony to the growing political and moral unity of our people as, for example, the tremendous meeting of millions of young boys and girls from the FDJ with members of all generations, all classes and strata during those memorable Whitsun days," Hermann Axen said. "Under the slogan 'Each Day a Good Deed for Our Socialist Fatherland and for Peace,' we want to devote all our energy to achieving the goals of scaling new social heights in all spheres, but above all in that of the economy."

In conclusion Hermann Axen stressed that the causes of peace and socialism are thoroughly just ones. He concluded with the words: "We can say with complete justification: every heartbeat of our socialist GDR is for peace."

USSR, POLAND JOIN NVA IN TRAINING EXERCISES

LD191028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0940 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- On Monday the staff, troop divisions and units of the land and air forces of the National People's Army, the Polish Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany began army exercises on GDR territory. In accordance with the training program of the staff of the united forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, they serve to promote cooperation among the troops and strengthen comradeship in arms.

On the 1st day of exercises the comrades-in-arms in the central region of the GDR showed their high degree of readiness for military action in demanding defensive operations, and also their determination to reliably defend peace and socialist achievements against all attacks by imperialism.

DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH CYPRIOT PEOPLE

AU181420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the international week of solidarity with the people of Cyprus (15 to 21 July) the GDR Solidarity Committee, the GDR Peace Council and the League for Friendship Among Peoples have published a joint declaration.

In this declaration they assure the Cypriot people of their unreserved fraternal solidarity in the anti-imperialist struggle for independence and demilitarization of the country. The declaration also states:

We follow with great concern the constant attempts of the most aggressive circles of NATO, with the United States at the head, to further fan the dangerous situation in the eastern Mediterranean. Thus the right of the peoples of this region to peace and security is trampled on. It is getting clearer and clearer that the imperialists' intensive armament and the policy of confrontation are also directed immediately against the interests of the peoples struggling for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The renewed Israeli aggression against neighboring Lebanon is an expression of this policy. It was only due to the massive support by the United States that the aggressor Israel was able to stage the bloody genocide in Lebanon.

The policy of imperialism in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East once again conjures up a great danger for the Cypriot people. The continued efforts of imperialist forces to abolish Cyprus' nonalignment and transform the island into a NATO base are undoubtedly directed against international security and the peaceful development of this region.

GDR citizens, therefore, support the efforts of the democratic forces of Cyprus for a peaceful and just solution of the conflict on the basis of restoring the country's political and territorial unity. They resolutely support the idea that the people of Cyprus solve their affairs themselves, without foreign interference, taking into account the interests of both the Greek and Turkish populations.

We are convinced that a political solution can be achieved in Cyprus on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions. Therefore, we call upon all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world to not abate in their struggle for implementing the UN resolutions in Cyprus. At the same time, we demonstrate our full support for all efforts to convene an international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations, as has been proposed by the USSR.

We resolutely demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island. The demilitarization of Cyprus is a fundamental prerequisite for complying with the wish of the majority of the Cypriot people to create an independent, sovereign, nonaligned federal state.

KOROM RECEIVES BULGARIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL

LD162340 Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 16 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, had talks in Budapest today with Colonel General Kiril Kosev, head of the political chief group [as received] of the Bulgarian People's Army and deputy defence minister, currently on an official, friendship visit to Hungary.

Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of department of the Central Committee and Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, head of the political chief group of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defence minister, attended the meeting, marked by a cordial and comradesly atmosphere.

OUTGOING ENVOY TAKES LEAVE OF SOVIET DIGNITARIES

LD162344 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 16 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred the Order of Peoples' Friendship to Matyas Szuros, outgoing Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, for his contribution to the development of friendship and multifarious cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic and their peoples. The honour was presented by Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin.

The departing ambassador made farewell calls on Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and CC secretary, Culture Minister Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee, Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and CC secretary, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC, Nikolay Baibakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee, Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and several other leading personalities.

Matyas Szuros hosted a farewell party on the eve of his final departure from the post.

FIGYELO REPORTS MARJAI SPEECH AT DANUBE IRONWORKS

LD162334 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 16 (MTI) -- The latest edition of the economic weekly FIGYELO (July 15) carries the speech Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, delivered when the second converter of the Danube iron works, Dunaujvaros, was opened. Excerpts: [as received]

Opening his speech Jozsef Marjai said that recently the Hungarian economy has had difficulties chiefly because some of Hungary's partners are undergoing payment problems, and unfavourable political developments in other countries are obstructing Hungarian exports. Throughout the world the "hawks" of Western politics are systematically attempting to weaken and exhaust the economies of the socialist world and to sustain and expand hotbeds of tension. On the Hungarian economy Jozsef Marjai said: "We can only follow one road: the greater the difficulties are, the quicker our wits and hands must be. We have to use the adequate methods and means in the fastest, most rational and most effective way." Hungary has to cope with more or less the same problems as the other socialist countries, the deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, pointed out. Socialist integration, and primarily, cooperation with the Soviet Union, is and will continue to be a vital issue and an indispensable factor.

We have to do everything in our power to strengthen the advantages of cooperation. Cooperation alleviates our difficulties and, as far as possible, counterbalance losses caused by the present state of the world economy. We have to take the necessary steps to ensure greater advantages and additional resources for all countries in socialist integration, including the Hungarian People's Republic.

Jozsef Marjai added that as tasks are greater than ever before the time factor has gained in importance. The ability of the economy to grow must be preserved and dynamically increased. Qualitative transformation has to be stepped up because "that is our sole genuine reserve," he said. He added that "the government is making major efforts to achieve this aim, and so far has been successful, despite worsening conditions."

The government is to make the economic conditions even stricter, Jozsef Marjai said.

"Our major aims include the strengthening of cooperation between the government and enterprises, the encouragement of joint consideration of problems and joint action for the achievement of the same goal. In this respect, improvement can be seen and Dunaujvaros is an example of such improvement, where in certain fields the output was increased by 20 to 30 per cent without additional expenditure and investment. Less money than planned was used for the converter, which was made operational ahead of schedule, with a greater than expected output."

Jozsef Marjai added that in the present situation more work is expected than before for the same wages. People who excel must be rewarded materially, morally and politically. Workers and groups of workers whose output is outstanding should be rewarded more consistently.

The government is paying special attention to preserving the standard of living, of which an important factor is that the variety of goods and the standard of services should not deteriorate, but wherever possible, improve. "This year and in the near future this standard can be maintained or even somewhat raised," Jozsef Marjai said. The deputy prime minister discussed the various new forms of enterprise. He said that the work of large enterprises continues to be indispensable and that the need for the small- and medium-size plants is not substitution but cooperation -- their work will enable larger plants to increase output and better utilize potentials.

Finally, Jozsef Marjai discussed investment policy in detail. Although the number of investments has dropped, there are still investments that are unnecessary. In the future the number of investments has to be radically reduced. On the other hand, "all available energies and reserves have to be intentionally used to realize investments which demand few industrial resources and which influence the efficiency of the entire production process, improve cost-efficiency and, indirectly increase the international competitiveness of goods."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN, KOREA -- A Hungarian-Swedish health care agreement was signed by Dr Emil Schultheisz, minister of health, and Karin Soder, minister of health and social affairs, at the Danube Intercontinental Hotel on 8 July. Under the agreement, Swedish and Hungarian citizens temporarily visiting each other's countries will receive the same hospital care as the countries' own citizens if they contract acute illnesses or in other urgent cases. However, that does not apply to those who visit the other country to enjoy the advantages of health care there. On 8 July, a Hungarian-Korean health cooperation workplan was signed in Budapest by Dr Imre Hutás, deputy minister of health, and Kim Yong-sun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The 2-year workplan provides for, among other things, an exchange of information and medical textbooks. The two countries' experts will cooperate in scientific research, study remedial work at each other's institutes, and exchange vocational experiences to promote the further development of health cooperation between the two countries. [Text]
[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jul 82 p 5 AU]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ACCEPTS TOP RESIGNATIONS

AFP Report

NC161444 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 16 (AFP) -- The Polish United Workers' (communist) Party Central Committee today reshuffled seven Politburo and other top positions to close ranks behind Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, a reliable source said. The source said the main posts affected were those held by "extremists" and "hardliners" who have been replaced by more "centrist" party members. Delegates attending the Central Committee's ninth plenary session also today adopted a resolution dealing with the problems of Polish youth, the official news agency PAP reported.

Official Report

LD162028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum ended at 2015. The plenum was devoted to youth matters. In the final part of the deliberations the results of the elections to the supreme party authorities were announced. The following have been elected members of the PZPR Central Committee: Stanislaw Bejger, Manfred Gorywoda and Wladyslaw Jonkisz. The following has been elected candidate member of the Central Committee: Lt Gen Jozef Barla. The following have been elected members of the party Central Committee Politburo: Stanislaw Kalkus and Marian Wozniak. The plenum has appointed Stanislaw Bejger as candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo. Jar Glowczyk and Manfred Gorywoda have been elected Central Committee secretaries.

The Central Committee has accepted the resignations of Hieronim Kubiak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, from the function of Central Committee secretary; of Stefan Olszowski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, from the function of Central Committee secretary; of Marian Wozniak from the function of Central Committee Secretary; and of Jan Labecki from the function of member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, rising to speak, stressed that the young generation should be reached as soon as possible by the awareness that the future of the country lies in its hands. The young people will find their guardian and ally in the party.

Speaking on other matters, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that the party safeguards social justice and is fighting for a situation in which a human being will not be harmed. Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the development of events in Poland is taking place in complicated international conditions. Poland is participating in the activities which serve the defense of peace and in so doing it is rebuilding its prestige and international position.

Resignations Explained

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[Excerpts] [no dateline received] The ninth Central Committee plenum ended last night in Warsaw. The plenum accepted resignations of Hieronim Kubiak from the post of Central Committee secretary, as he wishes to involve himself in scientific work, and Marian Wozniak from the post of Central Committee secretary because he was elected to the post of first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. Also, Stefan Olszowski resigned from his post as Central Committee secretary because of his transfer to work in the state administration.

Biographies of New Officials

LD162332 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 July -- Stanislaw Kalkus -- Born on Sept. 9, 1932 in Poznan in a workers' family. A turner by profession, since 1949 he has worked in a factory of generating and traction engines of the Henryk Cegielski metal works in Poznan. Now he is a foreman quality controller. He began his socio-political activity in 1949 when he joined the Polish Youth Union [ZMP]. For many years he was an activist in that organization. In 1953 he joined the PUWP. During his party activity he was being elected to PUWP basic and voivodship authorities. At present he is a member of the PUWP executive at his factory division. He was elected to the party Central Committee at the 9th PUWP Congress.

Marian Wozniak was born in 1936 at Dobrownica, Volhynia, to an intelligentsia family. He graduated from the Academy of Economy in Poznan. In the years 1967-70 he was chairman of the Presidium of the city People's Council in Plock, and next, till 1973, deputy chairman of the Warsaw (?Voivodship PUWP People's) Council. In the years 1973-78 he worked in the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. In 1979 he assumed the post of the Siedlce voivoda. In June, 1981, the PUWP voivodship conference elected him first secretary of the voivodship committee. On June 5, 1982, he was elected first secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee. Member of the Central Committee since the 9th PUWP Congress, the first plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected him Central Committee secretary. In February 1982, at the 7th plenary meeting he became alternate member of the Political Bureau. He is vice-chairman of the Central Committee Commission for Elaboration of Long-Range Programme of the PUWP, member of the Commission for Economic Reform and Economic Policy. Member of the PUWP for 20 years.

Stanislaw Bejger was born in 1929, at Piatkowom Torun Voivodship, a worker's family. In the 1943-45 period he studied at the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP Central Committee. He also graduated from the Higher School of Economics in Sopot. In the years 1961-1963 he was vice-consul, representative of the Polish Ocean Lines (POL) at the Polish Consulate in Alexandria. In the years 1966-1976 he was managing director of the POL in Gdynia. In the years 1976-1981 he worked as the commercial counsellor in the Polish Embassy in Helsinki. 1981 he was appointed minister, head of the Office of Maritime Economy. In January 1982, he was elected first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk. He joined the Polish Workers Party (PPR) in 1948, to become next a member of the PUWP.

Jan Glowczyk -- Born in 1927 at Grybow, Nowy Sacz Voivodship, to a workers' family. He holds a Ph.D. in economic science. From 1957 to [date indistinct] he worked at the PUWP Central Committee Higher School of Social Science in Warsaw as a scholar. Simultaneously, for many years he has been editor in chief of the economic weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. For several terms he was Presidium member of the Polish Economic Society (PTE) and the Polish Journalists Association (SDP). He has been PUWP member since 1951. At the 9th party congress he was elected member of the Central Committee. The PUWP Central Committee first plenary meeting elected him alternate member of the Political Bureau. Since August 1981 he has been head of the PUWP Central Committee Social Policy Commission.

Manfred Gorwoda -- Born on August 31, 1942, at Lany near Kozle, Opole Voivodship, to a peasant's family. In 1957 he began his socio-political activity in the Socialist Youth Union (ZMS) in Opole province. He joined the PUWP in 1962. He holds a Ph.D. in economic science and began his work as assistant at the Higher School of Planning and Statistics. In 1971 he took up work at the party Central Committee. In 1975 he became deputy head of the Economic Department and in 1977 -- head of the PUWP Central Committee Department for Planning and Economic Analysis. In 1980 he went to work at the office of the Council of Ministers where he is the head of the team of economic advisers to the prime minister.

REPORTAGE ON OTHER CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Jaruzelski Report 15 July

LD151728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Politburo report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 15 July -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades. Today's ninth plenary session of the central committee is raising the issue of the young generation in accordance with the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Over the past 12 months the issue has lost none of its significance. Quite the contrary. The period which we have lived through has brought into relief and greater focus various aspects of the issue. In the discussion on the young generation which is taking place at present in our country, extreme views are voiced at times, views which frequently spring from hasty generalizations -- beginning with views that accuse young people of having no ideals and of striving for an easy life in the most effortless way, and ending with views that try to see in the revolt of young people the greatest national hope, almost the salvation of Poland, the plenum today will no doubt notice this difference of views in public opinion. This is essential in order that our discussion may be creative in order that it may help shape reality by springing from this reality.

The Politburo assumes that young people must not be treated as a homogeneous group, separated from the class panorama, from the life of the entire community. We should take this into account in all our assessments. However, we know at the same time that the issue of the young generation should be treated in a special way. The party wants to see in young people a conscious, responsible and partner-like cocreator of socialist social transformations.

We are one of the youngest nations of Europe. People born after World War II represent as much as two-thirds of our nation. Half the Poles living today are under 30. Almost 6 million citizens are between 15 and 25 years old. Six million -- this is a great deal, more than the entire population of many countries. In accordance with forecasts, the population of Poland will increase by 7 per cent over the course of the 1980's. But the so-called second demographic explosion will make the number of primary school pupils go up by approximately 23 percent and the number of people of preworking age by 10 percent. At the same time the group of people at retirement age will increase. This is a very serious problem. The creation of new jobs, the strain on the welfare budget, housing and communal needs for many years have been incomparably higher in our country than in other countries.

We are not discovering this only today, ten years ago at its seventh plenum the Central Committee examined issues pertaining to young people after the Sixth PZPR Congress.

It is a fact that the resolution adopted then has not been fully implemented. However, it is not true that the party has not drawn any conclusions from the discussion at the time. Ordinary honesty compels us to notice all the facts from the last 10-year period, not just some chosen at random. A significant simply mushrooming, development of industrial potential, ensured 3 million jobs in this period. This gave the first employment in life for the demographic explosion; it permitted them to avoid the unemployment that was so acute among their contemporaries in capitalist countries.

In the same period over 500,000 young people obtained higher education. Not a little civilizing progress took place in hundreds of towns and thousands of villages. The standard of living of the average social masses has grown. The furnishing of households has improved. Mass motorization allowed greater numbers of Poles to travel around the world.

But programmatic assumptions of that plenum, devoted to youth, had other difficulties. Those assumptions did not clearly notice the classes, the class struggle, the

ideological opponent. They contained promises of separation from social reality, from the real economic perspective. They could not have been fulfilled therefore, and to a significant extent they have not been fulfilled.

A short memory serves the future badly. Therefore it is worth remembering that the acceleration in the first half of the seventies had social approval, and totally unforced public applause. What is more, demands were frequently made for an even faster rate, further investments. The effects of the dynamic changes of that time were received with approval also by those who were age 20 at the time and still belong to the younger half of the nation. Therefore, the assessments from the past should have sober, sensible proportions reinstated. The past years are not lost. Their achievement has not dissolved in the air. It is around us in the factories and in homes, in the streets of our towns. It is an essential starting point, not at all poor as is sometimes thought.

The present plenum has been prepared for a long time and with care, and first of all -- very substantially. Among other things, it was preceded by conferences of 21 voivodship committees. It is purposeful in the light of their useful results, to adopt the principle that the voivodship echelons should assess youth problems once a year, whereas the Central Committee could do that every 2 years.

Seminars of Central Committee members were also held before the plenum today. The comrades took part in an external questionnaire on young people. The interesting, although at times divergent conclusions arising out of the questionnaire helped us prepare the present plenum. In the course of the past 6 months numerous decisions were taken and a number of government instructions were issued concerning directly issues of the young generation. On 14 June, the government with the participation of representatives of youth organizations adopted a program for the improvement of the conditions of a life start and professional start for young people. On 28 June, the government adopted assumptions for the housing construction program and modified principles for the housing policy. These documents have just been published. Timetables for activities arising out of these programs precisely define the duties of ministries, the stages and ways of resolving the tasks set. Public opinion will be systematically informed about their implementation. These programs may be considerably enriched with bold new, proposals and suggestions, especially with the initiatives of youth unions.

In a word, we are not starting out from an empty space, with empty hands, since we are creating a clear situation which will serve as a point of departure, and we shall act consistently in this direction. Whether or not this chance will be taken up, whether it will be left ignored, will depend above all on people, especially young people, on those who will implement it, to what extent they will use these conditions and the favorable atmosphere and on what results they will manage to achieve.

Young, able and ambitious employees are particularly interested in the principles of the personnel policy and promotion opportunities. It is from this viewpoint that they measure their chances. Draft new principles of the personnel policy in the party and the state have been worked out. They are under consultation in voivodship committees and with leaderships of youth organizations. We are planning to submit them to the Central Committee for approval. At the same time the Council of Ministers is elaborating a resolution which will define the state system of work with personnel.

Practices employed in the seventies affected the community's view of management personnel. They also nourished the all-out campaign against personnel in general. The party, the people's authorities have drawn and draw the necessary conclusions from this. Our personnel policy will define homogeneous selection principles and criteria, which will be clear to the community, systematic and objective personnel assessments, the creation of personnel reserves according to a plan, the selection of personnel by means of competitions and the possibility of accelerated promotion for the best personnel. These assumptions thus take into account clearly the aspirations and needs of young people. They open up to them a path of positions and posts which correspond to their real qualities and qualifications.

Esteemed comrades. Our party will not make promises which it cannot keep. It is our duty and we want to enter into honest, even sensitive, talks on all the difficult and complicated issues connected with education, social and material situation of Polish youth.

The young generation inherits, reproduces and transforms social life in a continuous way. Its striving for innovation and its need to transform the reality accord with the objective tendency of development and progress. The dynamism of young people, their creative inventiveness, their readiness to take reasonable risks must not be wasted. Young people learn from the older generation, but the older generation must also learn from young people. We should refer this truth to ourselves, too. Not everything new is right and good, but the opposite is also true; not everything that has existed for a long time should remain. The point is to preserve in the generations' relay only lasting, unchanging values which were important yesterday, are important today and will be important tomorrow. We shall not get offended because of the mistrust and criticism on the part of young people. Chiding, complaining, like flattery and wooing, are not effective either in pedagogics or in politics. But we cannot agree with the view often voiced about a failed and lost generation. This is a fundamentally false thesis. One cannot lose a generation. A generation can, at the most, lose itself in apathy, in a feeling of impotence. However, it can also strike enthusiasm out of itself for arranging the country according to its needs and aspirations. This is essential in the name of Poland's future. No generation has everything ready for it. Young people's start in life is indeed difficult today, but it is nowhere near as difficult as the start of the path of previous Policy generations. Those who experienced the nightmare of the war and the toil of the first years of reconstruction, those who worked honestly for many postwar years, have much less time left. The fruit of their many years of hard work have shrunk the most. Young people, on the other hand, have their whole life before them.

Esteemed comrades. There is still much that is wrong in Poland. Criticism and an uncompromising attitude from young people is greatly needed in fighting it. May it be a kind of opposition movement against poor management, dishonesty, soullessness, various bureaucratic barriers and other socially detrimental phenomena.

Youth organizations should become a natural platform for our struggle. Civic committees for national rebirth are also creating great possibilities for action. In this forum the maturity and experience of older people will meet the energy and the fresh outlook of the young. A combination of this kind is in the interest of the whole nation and it can become the great strength of the country's rebirth.

In these actions the young have and will have an ally who will not fail them, the party, which is the spokesman for progressive changes, daring solutions, and for the struggle against routine. The young can always rely on the party's inspiration, on its assistance and support. They must feel that in difficult times and in a just cause the party echelon and organization will stand behind them and that they will not be left alone.

Comrades, socialism is a stage in the realization of the great idea and it is difficult to expect it to be an absolute good. It is an interim formation with inherent difficulties and contradictions. Historic experience is evidence that the quality of the methods for building socialism and the results achieved can be and are of a different nature. At the same time the carrying out of social life proves continually beyond any doubt that from contemporary threats and shortcomings there is only one escape: Forward, that is in the direction of perfecting the socialist formation and of the consistent realization of the Marxist-Leninist vision of socialism. Youth has to become aware of the path which Poland is to follow; it cannot go against the path of history. Our country will not strive toward the western coast. In the recent period we have experienced intensely how much the melodramatic declarations sent from there concerning alleged sympathy with Poland are worth.

This century as a whole is a period of great scientific and technological triumphs of a blossoming of culture and liberation of nations and people. However above all this is the century of hard struggles between socialism and capitalism; the century of conflict between the two opposing sociopolitical systems. The process of progressive change does not advance without collisions. However, those who want to draw historical conclusions on the basis of a short period of several years are very wrong. Socialism is the future of the world and no efforts by its enemies will be able to change this.

Let us look at the map. How many changes have taken place on it under the influence of the October Revolution? How many millions of people started new lives? Even in the most developed capitalist countries the fundamental rights of the working people have been won only under the pressure of comparisons with socialism. Before they were considered as subversive.

The younger generation easily lapses into a position which ignores history. It does not know or forgets that socialist statehood has most often come into being in countries which were least developed and in the countries of Europe which suffered most in the wars. New forms of social life had to be built without longer tradition as regards state and democracy, often directly on the ruins of feudalism. The building of socialist society was constantly accompanied by greater or lesser aggressive counteractivities by internal and external enemies. From this point of view the advanced stage of socialist countries is an event of extraordinary historic significance. No other political system would be able, in such a short historical period, to eliminate the civilization gap which divided East Europe from West Europe; nor would it be able to raise so many social groups to a new and higher level.

This is worth remembering so as not to develop an inferiority complex. Here in the countries of real socialism great things are also being done. We travel into space from here; we create technological sensations.

Comrades, the younger generation is often accused of being materialistically-orientated, of leading a life of consumption, and of being indifferent toward social matters. The latest sociological research corrects this over-simplified opinion. Almost 80 percent of citizens up to the age of 30 name the following among the most important values in their opinion: social justice, law and order, democratic forms of government and administration and also, although already to a lesser degree, readiness to sacrifice for the mutual cause.

It is our party's great achievement that those fundamental ideas of socialism have, as it were, become the second nature of the younger generation and that in its overwhelming majority it does not desire a retreat from socialism but the continuation of its achievements which are revolutionary in essence. It is true that socialism can be perceived by many young people as a notion understood in a rather abstract manner. They are spontaneous in their evaluations and impatient in their demands. They are inclined to generalize phenomena without trying to understand the complexity of their causes. They say that they think and feel, most often about our shortages, more seldom about what constitutes our undeniable achievements.

This is not an accusation but merely a statement of fact. This is the characteristic feature of youth and the inevitable cost of progress and development. Young people often say that they have been let down by the older generation, that the discrepancy between words and deeds prompts them to doubt, to withdraw into the sphere of private life. It is true that many bad things did exist. The party has assessed this openly and severely and is making persistent efforts to overcome the problem. Much still remains to be done. It is a fact of life that one bad example casts a shadow over 10 good ones. If we want to make exacting demands of our young people, we must see that a moral order exists in the world of adults. Young people absorb things easily, both good things and bad. A hypocritical father or teacher, an incompetent principal or mediocre activist will be unable to bring up a single young person, even though they quote socialism 10 times a day. Upbringing can come only from sufficiently numerous and convincing facts.

However, another question arises: If such a large proportion of young people declare their dedication to lofty ideals, why does public life bear witness to so many phenomena which conflict with these ideals? Why, when violation of the law and of moral norms occurs among young people is the atmosphere of condemnation weak -- frequently very weak? Under the pretext of wrongly interpreted comradeship people guilty of pilfering and petty swindles are shielded. Layabouts and dishonest workers producing defective goods are often treated with indulgence, and so are people who act dishonestly to their work, their colleagues or even their own families.

Excessive tolerance is shown to those who treat others unjustly, who ruin somebody else's life, neglect their basic duties to their parents or children, or deliberately avoid paying alimony. Only too often young people treat these matters with indifference. The law is sometimes harsh but lawlessness is 100 times worse; ⁴⁰ you young people maintain that it is the older generation that has discouraged you with their bad example, then show that you are better.

I will cite the following example: Every fourth employee of the public administration is below 30 years of age; consequently, the younger half of the nation occupies a considerable proportion of posts at which the ordinary citizens come into direct contact with the functioning of the state. In some voivodships almost every third employee of the administrative system has not yet reached the age of 30. Yet there is no evidence that the bureaucratic red tape has disappeared from those voivodships, or that the rejuvenation of the administrative personnel or the staff employed in commerce, at post offices, in housing cooperatives, health service centers and so on has brought about a reduction in the complaints by the public. It is disquieting that sometimes the first post held in a young person's life provides an opportunity for the person in question to look down on the customer or client, to make light of the needs of other people, to cause injustice to others. If the person who causes the injustice is a member of the party then he or she commits the most serious crime in the eyes of the party, by betraying the ideas which he or she should be serving.

That is why the Politburo has envisaged an examination of this extraordinarily important subject within the framework of the present plenary session.

Let us take another example. In accordance with the work legislation which we have in force, Poland is the only country in Europe and in the world where it pays better to be sick than to work. There are industrial enterprises where, especially in the summer, up to 20 percent of the workforce is on sick leave. Analyses show that most frequently and for the longest periods it is not the older, tired employees, but the people who are youngest in age and in the length of service who do this. It does not transpire from doctors' assessments that the young generation is so sickly. What is more, young miners or steelworkers, who work in the most difficult conditions, take sick leave less frequently than their contemporaries in enterprises with less difficult conditions.

If these facts are presented in public, it is said that we do not understand the youth. This is true, we do not understand such youth, and we see no reason to pay such compliments to it. What is more, solutions which limit the worth of antisocial attitude to work will be applied.

An acute upsetting of the balance of rights and obligations has taken place. This balance makes a human crowd into a governable [rzadne], safe society. Exposure of the obligations, and a merely verbal recognition of rights leads to alienation, discouragement, tearing-apart the ties between a person and his social situation. But exposure of the rights only, with a simultaneous disregard of obligations and responsibilities, ends in anarchy and adventurism. This simple truth is the first norm of functioning of a socialist society.

Youth's expectations, awakened in the past, were more and more frequently pitted against a feeling of disappointment, against questions to which no credible answer was given. It was primarily their bitterness, their striving for change, which became the main

force of the Solidarity element. They, their mentality, their problems had great influence on the union's actions in the first phase of its existence. They were searching for that which was lacking for them. They fixed their gaze on symbols, but they did not notice the growing threats to the bases of our state's national existence because the political vacuum was rapidly filled with ideas remote from socialism, frequently openly hostile to it.

This is a great social drama, that youthful romanticism, readiness for sacrifice, have been abused, exploited in a political game.

We do not intend to blame the young for the fact that the trade union drifted into a political wilderness; that it became a haven for counterrevolutionary opposition; that -- ruining the national economy -- it took to struggle with the socialist state.

We are speaking of this in order to bear witness to the truth, and at the same time to express to the thousands of young people our trust, to restore to them faith in the positive sense of social action, in order to encourage them to such action.

We sincerely want accord. And this dictates that we forget the errors born of the impulses of the moment; from false inspiration. This was served by the act of amnesty announced 13 December last year. Responsibility for what happened belongs to those antisocialist extremists who were sowing desolation in the minds of the young, pushing them towards confrontation. And now, they are still instigating, according to the subversive scenario.

Sooner or later, these intentions will be clear to all; their implementation has no chance. The party will not leave the path of socialist renewal. We shall retain and defend everything which has withstood the test of time, which serves well the socialist model of life. That which has been expended and become degenerated, we shall utterly eradicate.

We are behaving in this way not because the party is forced to act this way. Enemies will not be satisfied by any reforms; we do not intend to humor our enemies with liberalism. We shall continue the line of the ninth congress. The permanence of this line must be -- in and will be -- assured by the party, which is being reborn, which is firm in its Marxist-Leninist principles, and flexible in the selection of methods corresponding to Polish conditions, capable of continuous creative self-control, devotedly serving and wisely leading the nation.

At the same time, we are creating institutional and statutory guarantees in the party and the state, in order never again to allow the idea of socialism to be contaminated with a practice which is contradictory to the aspirations of the working people. The essence of socialist relations is constituted by social justice, equality of start and chances in life.

Our socialist state recognizes that the upper limit of legal income may be fixed at a high level, but proportionate to the real work contribution. Socially justified differences in the level of income, which manifests themselves among other things in the result of the reform, should not undermine constitutional equality.

Of course, particular abilities, initiative, exceptionally intense or dangerous work must be -- in the general social interest -- remunerated at a higher level, sometimes considerably higher. It is quite another matter with those who do not sow or plow but who speculate, gaining excessive income and dishonest profits. This strikes at the sense of human justice. The working class, the entire community reacts to this with indignation. We have begun the struggle against this phenomenon. We shall intensify it. The salt of our land is and will be the working people.

They create the basic, material and moral, national values. Today everything grows from their toil. The flat and alien philosophy which compels one to measure man's position

and his value only by the thickness of his wallet or by the number of things he owns, should be rejected. In our country generations have matured which do not have to make their personal happiness dependent on the size of dowry or affluence of parents. They can appraise more highly character attributes, education, active participation in professional and cultural life, things achieved with their own hands. Establishing such a hierarchy of values among the young is a great upbringing task of the party and of all youth organizations.

We are not calling for asceticism. We are not proposing a poor and colorless socialism. It is obvious that the young generation can and should live better than its predecessors. The crisis will not last forever. There will come a time when it will be possible to fulfill not only basic needs. What matters though, is that social development should not be understood exclusively as pursuit of material values, for private use. Socialism brings a person many other values in life; communal intercourse, system of social benefits, and primarily a real right to study and to work. Their significance is best appreciated by those who for some time stayed in capitalist countries. It was among them that the humorous saying: It would be best to earn over there and to live over here, was born.

It would be a mistake to assess young people in a simplified way. The majority of them, even if they receive our words distrustfully and critically, are basically devoted, patriotic, honestly studying or working. Despite life's burdens, they retain calm and deliberation. With such stance it is easier to mutually understand each other and to come to terms. There are no subjects which must be avoided in this dialogue; everything should be discussed so that lies do not stand between us.

Members of the party must participate in this, not only committee secretaries and lecturers but also those in the front rank who work with the young on a daily basis. One should soundly prepare for this conversation; throw away lifeless little-formulas which will convince youth.

A certain part of the youth milieu has its own, specific idea about partnership, about relations between the authorities and the young. Some young people simply want to dictate their own conditions.

Such an approach does not suit us. We understand partnership above all as mutual loyalty, readiness to listen to arguments and to understand them, assistance where the achievement of a common superior aim is the issue in point. Absolute clarity is necessary in this matter. Those who hold the view that in acting to spite the authorities they are bringing the settlement of any problem whatsoever nearer, are making a great mistake. They are harming not only the socialist state but themselves as well. They are delaying the moment of full normalization, unnecessarily prolonging the epoch of illusions. It may seem to young people that they have time. However, time past does not return. It is impossible to wait until it is gone. It is a pity to lose it.

Poland may retain its statehood, its sovereign existence, its territorial integrity only as a socialist country. Also, despite the errors committed, socialism is the only path which can secure development for our nation. If there is confusion in the minds of some of the young generation on these issues, this must worry everyone who is capable of thinking in a sober and realistic way about the future of our state.

This is why we are also saying openly that attempts at resuming anarchy will always be resolutely countered. We shall not allow the barriers of a lack of understanding, mistrust or bitterness which still divide some of the young generation from the socialist authorities, to turn into street barricades at the inspiration of our enemies. We receive many letters on this subject, particularly from women and mothers. They appeal: Cool the hotheads; hold back those who are rushing into conspiratory darkness; explain to them what one feels when returning to a burned house and the graves of those who are close to one.

At this point I turn to the thousands of mothers and fathers whose sons have performed and still perform service in the Army and the Citizens' Militia at times of difficulty for Poland, protecting peace and order on the territory of the whole country. They helped the community to get through the winter; they rescued those affected by the flood. They were and are wherever duty calls them, wherever it is necessary to come to help breaking the chains of anarchy and destruction, fighting evil, are the great contribution of these young people. I know young soldiers best. There are among them so many magnificent boys, steadfast in training and service. They are capable of thinking in the categories of state and nation. They have a sense of responsibility for the safety of the homeland. Their parents and teachers can be proud of them.

The threat to peace has increased of late. New underground fires are being lit. Thousands of people are perishing. The American policy of accelerated armament and confrontation is entering a new, very dangerous stage. For this reason the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community allied in the Warsaw Treaty are persevering in a defensive determination, in a readiness to oppose threats. Our armed forces are augmenting those efforts by their combat capability and their fitting contribution in accordance with the country's potential. Millions of young people throughout the world are demanding the inalienable right to live in peace. The huge peace demonstrations which have swept many countries are the best evidence of the moral and political opposition in the face of the threat of war. The voice of young Poles in this universal issue must be heard more.

Esteemed comrades! The working class is the mainstay of the socialist state. Class awareness, ideals and the strivings of young workers are primarily formed by the work environment and the reality of a factory. It is there that one grows to the role of a leader in the state and one learns about the sense of social justice and workers' togetherness. It is there that one defines one's attitude toward the party, toward its people and its program. Every other young Polish man and young Polish woman is a worker. They constitute 40 percent of their class. They are better educated and equipped in vocational qualifications than their fathers. This is Poland's precious wealth. Most of them acquired their skills in the basic vocational schools and in technical schools. It is the achievement of this educational system -- although it still has certain imperfections -- to have educated the generation of workers which is dominant in today's people's Poland.

We have to improve and develop this system so that vocational schools which give their pupils a specific skill would also equip them with a constantly growing amount of social knowledge and general knowledge. It is one of the fundamental duties of the socialist state to care about both the correct process of the renewal of the working class and its constant social advance. However, it should not be associated exclusively with a movement toward producing white collar workers. Naturally, the problem of the social background of the intelligentsia has not been and cannot be a matter of no interest to the party, that is, the issue of access to higher education for the workers' children.

However, on the other hand, working class youth who remain workers should never be given a feeling of restricted social opportunities. They must find in their work the source of full satisfaction, both in life and professionally. Precisely for this reason we regard it as urgent and necessary to broaden the chances for horizontal promotion [awans poziomy]. This should encourage them to achieve the highest skills in their work and give them a sense of high value of their work. This should be a kind of competition for promotion on the ladder of functions. It is important that a good skilled worker who is a master in his work should not be valued less than an employee who holds a public function or is further up the pay scale.

The process of the professional adaptation of the young also deserves much more attention. A young person beginning work undergoes a test of himself. The skills acquired at school confront with practice. It is often difficult for the young to accept the lighthearted attitude toward work which can be observed in many factories,

to accept waste and lack of benevolence. If nobody supports them in their disapproval they adopt wrong habits and become indifferent and discouraged.

Too many young people leave their first place of work. Assessments of job fluctuations indicate that among those who change jobs every year as many as 70 percent are young people. The work carried out with them cannot be substituted with appeals for higher productivity. Young workers' positions and attitudes toward the factory are determined above all by the example provided by comrades at work, by supervisors and foremen. The young above all are looking for personal patterns of behavior. A place of work is also a place of cooperation for young workers and young intelligentsia.

Today the borderline, professional and intellectual, between an engineer and a highly skilled worker is becoming less apparent. Neither class contradictions nor antagonistic interests divide them. Usually they both stem from the same source. It is a long term assumption of our political system to eliminate differences which still divide manual work from white collar work. That is why it is important to develop broad platforms, professional and social, cultural and educational, of activities in which young workers and young intelligentsia cadres can find a joint place for themselves.

Working people and the Polish public connect their hopes for emerging from the economic crisis and for the country's further development with reform. We are only just at the beginning of its implementation. Reform alone does not fill up shelves in shops and does not automatically bring wealth. It is merely an instrument which serves to reach those targets. At the same time it cannot be summed up as a mere change in organizational mechanisms. It means above all the necessity of a break in people's attitudes toward work and in their way of acting and thinking. We can assume that the initiative of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] under the slogan "The Young in Reform" will serve this purpose well.

The Politburo appeals to the young, to the workers, technicians, engineers, economists: Make economic reform the forefront of your generation struggle. Its chances are also your chances, your future. We need persistency, consistency and patience. Whether we shall be able to disprove the saying about the short-lived enthusiasm of the Poles depends on everybody, particularly on the young.

We are faced with the task of carrying out profound changes in the structure of the national economy. The aim is for the economy to better satisfy the needs of the community, and at the same time for it to be based to greater extent on domestically-produced raw and other materials and on cooperation with CEMA countries. We must also achieve significant progress in rationalizing the utilization of power, raw materials, fuel and materiel. In the near future we must not count on a high pace of investment or broader inflow of modern technology from abroad. Consequently the technology gap in comparison with international standards is more likely to widen.

In order to counteract this we must make more use of national scientific and technological ideas and of our own scientific and research potential. Here is a broad area of action for rationalizers, inventors, technicians, engineers and scientists. There has never been a shortage of bright people with ideas. Youth unions should support them with bold and creative action. Economic reform also creates precepts which make it possible to achieve a constant professional and social development of gifted employees and work organizers.

In accordance with our assumptions [zalozenia] the platform for social participation in the process of economic management is workers' self-governments. The party's attitude toward self-governments is unequivocal and was expressed at the eighth Central Committee plenum.

The process of commissioning the activity of the self-governments should be significantly accelerated. Work is also continuing on new self-government solutions at the local and voivodship levels. The draft law on people's councils and local self-government has been submitted by the Council of State for public consultations.

The participation of young people in the work of the self-governments and their organs should give them the possibility for real joint decision-making concerning the most significant matters of their work enterprises, villages, towns or voivodships. The social hopes linked with economic reform also concerned the method of motivation -- the question of wages. Each employee should know precisely for what he is paid a particular wage. Enterprises, gaining far-reaching autonomy in the defining of wages, should closely link wages with group and individual production results, with quality of work and increase in workers' qualifications.

Old principles of determining wages and the wages system to date had too many faults and internal contradictions. The government resolution initiated, as from 1 July of this year, changes this system. They make it possible to link wages more closely with quantity and quality of work.

The Politburo was recently acquainted with the draft of comprehensive and more radical changes in this sector which should be implemented as from 1 January 1983. The party is resolutely in favor of guaranteeing full and effective employment also in favor of the highest possible degree of agreement between work performed and qualifications.

In the near future there will be difficulties with this. Essential transformations in the structure of production and of economic development have, in many cases, caused a divergence between the implemented education programs and the demand for graduates. Hence the need to requalify or to supplement the knowledge both of those who are already employed and those who are starting work for the first time. The negative social effects resulting from essential redeployment of labor will be alleviated by the government through the professional incentives fund. For 38 years Poles have not known the danger of unemployment, and they should not get to know it. However, the respect for work must increase.

Comrades, we watch the countryside with great attention today. We know only too well that the economic crisis has its essential causes in the undervaluing of the needs of the countryside. The food problems have also been aggravated by the U.S. sanctions against Poland. It seems that dependence on satisfying the nation's food needs is the most dangerous kind of dependence. The party, together with the ZSL, is consistently seeking for immediate and long-term solutions. The government-approved program for the development of agriculture up to 1990 anticipates the countryside's social and production needs. This also applies to the expectations of rural youth. One of the most urgent and difficult matters is the need to halt the process of aging of the countryside and its deprivation of youth. In the recent past, more than 500 young people have left the countryside every day, among them many potential farmers. This process should be stopped. An orchard ceases to produce fruit without young trees. Up to 1985 young people will take over 500,000 farms. This cannot just be simple reproduction of labor resources.

Significant changes must occur in the level of professional qualifications, in the agricultural training of rural youth. Today only 18 percent of those who are active in farming have such qualifications. From among the remainder only 28 percent have acquired qualifications at agricultural colleges. At the same time, 30 percent of the total number of graduates from secondary and university level agricultural schools are working in professions different to the ones for which they studied. Too many are also dealing with agricultural production from behind office desks. We cannot agree with this. The countryside will not modernize itself and will not gain higher yields by itself. It needs more technological means and highly qualified specialists. The government therefore, within the framework of employment policy, has defined a system of priorities devised to encourage young agronomists, technicians, teachers, physicians to choose countryside as a place of residence and work.

The change of generations which is facing the Polish countryside, and which has already started, must be comprehensively prepared. The generation just leaving knew the hunger for land and implemented the land reform. In the 1940's thousands of peasants moved west to take possession of a farm for which they had often to wait for an entire lifetime.

Often, they went there directly from the battlefronts; they were exchanging military service for agricultural service. This was also service to Poland because it was there that Poland was reviving. We owe sincere thanks to this generation of peasant-soldiers, of peasant-builders-of-new-social-order in the countryside. Today, the initiative of sending young settlers to regions which are being depopulated deserves particular care. We have in our country hundreds of thousands of hectares waiting for young hands. The settlers' initiative provides an opportunity both for the countryside and for young people; for those who want to come to the land and those who want to come back to it.

Three voivodships -- Bialystok, Chelm and Olsztyn -- have already prepared plans for settlement up to 1985. We think other voivodships will follow suit.

But there also is a poor countryside. The levelling of these disproportions [as heard] must be achieved not by a reduction of production incentives at bigger farms but rather through a policy which supports the productive activity of weaker farms.

The land in Poland could and must produce more. The countryside is a great national economy with various forms of ownership but only one common duty: good husbandry. The endeavor to cultivate the soil well is not a private matter for farmers alone. It is not merely a question of the profit of a state farm or a cooperative; it is also a social and patriotic duty.

Young farmers should achieve a situation in which the countryside in a socialist state becomes a byword for a well-managed countryside, enjoying broad and wise cooperation among all sectors and all individual farms; for an enlightened, efficient countryside, actively present in the life of the nation.

The setting up of an agricultural chamber in Poznan as an organization of agricultural self-management encompassing producers from all sectors of agriculture constitutes an interesting experience in this field, which serves the Polish countryside well. We know well the expectations of rural youth for better schools, clubs, houses of culture, good roads and telephone networks, efficient transportation, and social and technical services.

The countryside is fully entitled to these facilities and it is in this way that it interprets socialist justice. However, the full satisfaction of these needs exceeds the present capabilities of the state. This is why it is so necessary to bring about a return to large-scale public action in rural areas. This does not mean that rural areas will be left to their own devices; it will only mean that in the solution of some difficult and urgent problems it will be necessary to involve also the initiative of the public. In this context one must welcome with appreciation the proposals put forward by the Rural Youth Union concerning the setting up of youth labor cooperatives. Progress is born from action and not from mere waiting.

Public works and self-management have traditionally ranked high in rural areas and have yielded good results. We believe that the young generations in the rural areas will worthily continue the example of their fathers. There is no village to be found in which improvement could not be achieved, at first, with local effort. It is true that there are not enough books around. Good books find their way to the countryside only with difficulty. But this does not answer the question why as many as 71 percent of rural youth -- according to the studies of the Main Statistical Office -- have not read a single book in a year. It is true that cultural and sports facilities are now largely neglected. Here is a field in which young public leaders can find an outlet for their talents -- activists of creative associations and regional societies. It is their duty too to take the folk culture, customs and traditions of the countryside which has been so strongly linked with the Polish character for generations.

The Polish countryside is often neglected and untidy. Its landscape is being devastated. Traditional architecture is often replaced with shapeless bulks alien to our rural areas.

It is our duty to put a stop to the degradation of the Polish landscape. Young people should defend our rural landscape against the ill-considered decisions and actions of both institutions and private persons. They should oppose the spoliation of the natural environment, protect woods and forests against devastation. All young people and not only those from rural areas, all youth organizations can find great public tasks arising from these calls, tasks that are patriotic duties.

Comrades, we have many gaps in our system of upbringing, and also many contradictions. The family, the school the place of employment --- these three most important links frequently fail to ensure a uniform sequence of upbringing; they sometimes are at odds among themselves as regards ideological-political and moral aspects. The party must take a critical look at the whole process of the upbringing of children and youth. After all, we are not merely interested in a generation which has been reared in socialism but a generation which has been brought up in accordance with ideals and the values of socialist humanism. The concern for the internal cohesion of the work of upbringing is regarded by us as a special task for all the members of the party and youth organizations. The same is true of all those directly engaged in work among children and young people.

As is well known, various institutions are involved in the work of upbringing but it is people, above all, who are doing the job: parents and teachers, master craftsmen and shop stewards, superiors in the armed forces, comrades from the ranks of party or youth organizations. The process of upbringing is after all, a process of teaching from life experience supported by the strength of personal example and prestige. We have in our country a great many people who are upright and of great moral value, who are ardent patriots; there are thousands and millions of them. We appeal to the young people: Reach for the life experience of these men and women, look at their toilworn hands, at the photographs put away in the drawers at home. Reach into the past of your own family, study family documents, investigate the history of your village, your town, your place of work, your school or university. Do not treat this as compulsory study. The knowledge of this history will help you to get a better understanding of the Poland of today. The conversation of the family, the creation of conditions for its development should be served as comprehensive action of the state and its institutions, supported by public organizations, especially women's and youth organizations. We know that the young Polish family bears the daily problems with difficulty. The critical economic situation makes it possible to assist only those people at present who find it most difficult to make ends meet. There are families for whom the maintenance of a child is a really heavy burden.

There are a large number of mothers who face the upbringing of their children alone. More than 1 million children exist in one-parent or broken families in which they fail to find the full extent of warmth and happiness they need. Nothing can replace a family home and nothing can compensate for its absence, yet the socialist state, precisely because it is socialist, will make sure that all its sons and daughters are provided with proper conditions of upbringing, education and living.

The phenomena belonging to the world of social pathology have also not failed to emerge in our country. We are worried by the signs of alcoholism among our young people. Many young people neither study nor work. The number of juvenile criminals has increased. We must make a decisive effort to intensify the educative impact of the state and the nation. This will be facilitated by, among other things, the new laws on counteracting alcoholism, on proceedings against juveniles and on the treatment of persons evading work; drafts of these laws were submitted by the government to the Sejm a month ago.

Housing problems come to the fore among the requirements of a young family. Unfortunately there has been a decline in the building of houses in recent years. The breakdown of production which occurred last year, especially as regards the output of coal, badly hit the industries producing cement and steel. Consequently there has been a considerable decline in the output of construction materials. The reduction in the working week and the worsening of labor discipline also affected construction enterprises.

The housing backlog cannot be made good in a short period, despite the fact that 30 percent of the total investment outlay has been allocated for this purpose. However, housing construction is not developing in isolation from other spheres of the economy. Its scale depends directly on the size of the national income, worked for jointly by the entire community. The quicker the results of the national economy grow, the higher the productivity of each employee will be -- the more apartments will be built. In this sense the program assumptions of housing construction have an open character. Awareness of these interdependences should become universal, especially among those young persons who are waiting for an apartment.

Efficiency in this sphere of the economy is unfortunately low. Mismanagement and bad work organization can be seen at almost every building site. But, as is known, many young people work there; after all, they are working for their contemporaries, for themselves. The representatives of youth, who participated recently in the control investigation conducted by the Armed Forces Inspectorate at building sites throughout the entire country, saw the dimensions of construction wastage.

Persistent struggle for every cooperative apartment, for development of the social movement for the development of housing construction, is in the interest of young people. With appreciation we welcome the initiatives -- which are already being born -- as for example in Plock, where a youth housing cooperative prepared a technological documentation of the estate, for 140 one-family homes.

In Wesola near Warsaw, ZSMP activists are building a complex of 60 houses. In Rzeszow and Mielec, young people organized in housing cooperatives have undertaken the production of cinder blocks based on local waste raw materials. In Gostynin, young people have accelerated the building of 150 apartments in 2 years. Such actions are needed in almost every town.

It is necessary to organize social pressure for the growth of productivity, for better work by the construction industry and related industries, to involve one's own forces for the quicker solving of the housing problem. Nothing prevents housing construction and policy matters from being at the center of attention of the younger generation, under its particular control. The initiatives of the young to improve the housing situation will be given full support by the party. Such tasks we place before all party echelons and organizations which have an influence on housing and the implementation of the housing policy.

The state's task is to create conditions so that the social initiatives can materialize in the form of additional apartments. With this thought, the government -- in accordance with the adopted program -- will ensure far-reaching financial aid for those undertaking the building of apartments. It is expedient to speed up work connected with the designation of sites for housing construction, especially for young people. We consider it possible and essential to find, throughout the whole country and in the current 5-year plan, around half a million such sites.

They may be allocated by work enterprises, among others, to all those who decide to save systematically, to build apartments through their own efforts. These people should be guaranteed assistance in the form of credits and supplies of basic construction materials. A draft detailed system for obtaining apartments in this way will be elaborated and presented for public discussion.

Esteemed comrades. The situation in the country has also had an effect on Polish schools, universities, the system of education and training of young people. Divisions and conflicts among teachers and academic personnel, a polarization of their views and attitudes, have occurred and still occur in many cases. School is an institution of the socialist state. This is why it will never give up the right to set the aims and programs of national education. Schools and universities must not be a place for free play of various forces and political orientation. There is no state which, implementing its concept of a political system, places the education and training of the young

generation in the hands of the ideological opponent. The party places before the Polish school, before the entire personnel of teachers, educational activists and the milieu of Polish science, the fundamental question: How are we to carry on the cause of national education in order to profoundly shape a patriotic, morally and physically healthy generation of Poles, conscious citizens, bosses of the socialist state?

The Polish school must be raised to the status of supreme national institution, making this idea the sign of the party's particular concern. The Politburo reaffirms its will to consistently implement the resolution of the ninth congress in the field of education and science. The country's economic situation limits the possibilities for structural reform in education. It is necessary and with greater consistency to improve the existing educational system. To this end it is worth using the fruit of the report on the state of education, which was well-known in the '70s, and particularly the variant of reform proposed at that time which envisaged an improvement of the education system without major organizational changes. The Politburo recognizes that it is particularly important to eliminate obstacles on the road of just access to secondary schools and universities for young people from every milieu. The start for a child from a working class or peasant family to highest qualifications still meets with many difficulties.

For many of them even the secondary school is much too difficult as was confirmed recently by the entrance examinations [to universities]. It is the duty of the socialist state and its system of education to create for every child really equal chances. This complex problem must soon be most carefully examined.

The lay school -- and the socialist school is a lay school -- has in its code the inviolable principle of tolerance and the duty of equal treatment of all pupils, students and parents irrespective of their origin, social status or view of the world. It is the duty of the party to make sure that this code is observed. Young people should learn the essential political and social knowledge at their schools. Clear shortcomings are seen in the civic attitudes and historical awareness of the young generation. The history of one's own country, both good and bad, is the essential property of young people. Putting an end to silence or the superficial treatment of some periods of the history of the fatherland also constitutes a preemptive argument against those who popularize false evaluations and myths which disorient young people. In our schools there are thousands of hard working teachers who love their noble professions, and many of them are young. The teachers' charter passed by the Sejm constitutes an important enactment which increases their ranking. The party and the people's power and millions of parents believe that the Polish school is unfailingly performing its responsible mission.

The adoption of the act on higher education was equally significant for the higher education milieu. This law was born in the debates with the world of science, taking into consideration its social ranking and specific needs. The law defined the rights and duties of universities and scholars and students to their country and the community. The Politburo expresses its hope that this will become an impulse leading toward further improvement of the scholarly, didactic and upbringing work of the higher education centers. We are counting in particular on the active participation of the men of science in the overcoming of the economic crisis, in the promotion of everything modern and of progress in all spheres of our life.

To this end it is necessary to educate and train students, so that the graduation diploma means both a very high professional qualification as well as the ardent patriotism and awareness for the need of service to the community. The party attaches great importance to education through work. The practices in this sphere ought to be purified of all errors and nonsense. One should not organize civic work of dubious meaning. It is better to reach more boldly for the tried patterns of the holiday work with young people, for the beautiful scouting initiatives, for the good experience of the voluntary workers from the voluntary labor brigades. Much more attention should also be devoted to the polytechnical education of young people. Shortcomings in this sphere

are, among others, the source of the unsatisfactory level of the technological culture of our society. The work of the schools in the sphere of technology should be supported by the supreme technical organization, the home defense league and of course, youth organizations.

We are also placing stress today on tasks related to physical training, sports and tourism. Recently we have had the great experience of the success of our footballers. We greeted that success with rejoicing and with appreciation. Yet its splendor must inevitably be dimmed by the numerous shortcomings and weaknesses in the organization of sport in our schools and in the state of nationwide sport activities, physical training and tourism. The party deems it necessary to give these activities the place which they deserve in the social upbringing of children and youth.

Esteemed comrades, culture in its broader sense is of great importance for the moulding of civic awareness and for the moral and aesthetic sensitivity of young people. In the recent period there has been a regression in the universal access to cultural assets; this has been particularly perplexing with regard to the young generation. This is starting to jeopardize the priceless elements of the achievements of People's Poland, of the socialist turning point in culture and education. The party does not stop at expressing the situation which exists in this respect. In accordance with the recently adopted resolution there will be ensured a steady contribution of funds for cultural purposes within the total sum allocated for consumption. However, official directives will not bring about the solution of all problems. Energetic social initiatives are also needed, especially on the part of the young people. Party authorities at all levels and administrative bodies should give their support to such initiatives and help them in every way. We must not give up trying merely because state funds are meagre and the conditions are more difficult than before.

Disquieting phenomena have also appeared in the field of cultural creativity. It is difficult to examine here today the full extent of this problem. We ought to devote a Central Committee plenary session to this question. However, one cannot fail, at this plenum, to adopt an attitude to such phenomena in the world of culture which directly concern the young generation of authors and artists and young consumers of culture. It is no secret that last year a certain group of authors, especially those providing material for cabaret and variety performances, began simply to try and outdo each other in the production of texts aimed against the party, the people's state and the age-old tradition of the Polish left-wing ideology. Such primitive and vulgar tests like those presented in public at the notorious festival of true song are unprecedented in the annals of Polish culture.

A critical assessment, a pithy presentation, a justified opposition, or even anger are not banned or contrary to the intentions of the authorities. Even during the period of martial law there were bitter or sharp presentations, although they were not always just or fair in every aspect. But socialism will not collapse as a result of them. We do not wish to dissuade young authors from using trenchant language, healthy mockery or reflective ballads which, after all, do not have to sound like official reports read at official meetings. Yet, it is necessary to draw a clear boundary between a reactionary kitsch and something which deserves to be called an artistic creation. Nobody is allowed to scorn values for which whole generations of Polish workers have fought and given their lives. The red banner must not be disparaged, or the toil of the whole nation dishonored.

We appeal to young spectators, readers and listeners: Get rid of the conviction that everything that is hostile is automatically good. Do not remain uncritical toward texts in which your inner conflicts and your bitterness are turned so easily into poison.

The party is aware of shortcomings in the area of cultural policy, but after lean years good years always followed for Polish culture. It will be the same this time. We are sure that the young artistic generation will leave its own original trace in national

socialist culture. Young people should propose a new concept of serving the countryside with the institutions and cultural centers active in towns. Often 'Hamlet' presented by a folk troupe in a barn causes a sensational response. The monologue of [Jozef] Konrad recited in a rural club is moving. But the Hamlet and the Konrad from large city stages should also reside in homes through radio and television. Today these possibilities are not fully exploited. Those who feel upset at the authorities probably forget that making cultural achievements accessible is a professional and civic duty, a social service. Cultural democracy is based on the equal access of all milieux to culture. We should assist this justice, we should demand it.

Esteemed comrades, our party lives and acts for the working class and for the nation. The demands on the party have increased. We feel the presence of criticism and also lack of confidence especially among young people. Times are hard for party members but this should not discourage, on the contrary it must increase strength and conviction that in the continuous confrontation with the community's opinions we shall not commit more errors and we shall create unfailing guarantees for socialist renewal. In order to fulfil its historic leading role the party must be creative, courageous and militant. The party needs honest, hard-working, modest people who are strong in the battle for their ideals.

People do not join the party to gain distinctions or to make a career. Those who join the party must be told that together with the red card there comes special responsibility, a responsibility no less than in times when the fact of possessing such a card was an act of the highest courage. Let us tell the young who are in the party and who want to join it: You are not needed in the party in order to confirm us, but in order to confirm socialism, to introduce fresh initiatives into it, and an original way of looking at life and the world, according to the most profound ideological reasons and needs.

The party has now 2,465,000 comrades; of these 569,000, that is 23 percent are young people under 30. Among them 228,000 are workers. Such a trend in the party's construction should be maintained. The position and activeness of working class youth in our ranks will confirm and decide the party's working class character. The party has also become younger. We can say without exaggeration that as a result of the ninth congress a change of structure of generations has occurred. Through fully democratic elections the younger generation has considerably expanded its participation in the party's authorities and the composition of all party echelons have become younger. Also within the Central Committee the average age has gone down by 6 years. The party has not had so many young secretaries or people holding functions for a long time. This is a good forecast for the future. I believe that it is possible on behalf of the Central Committee to express a conviction that those cadres will be active with the energy typical of youth and that they are able to understand well and to express the problems of the young generation as a whole.

Everyday work with candidates for party members requires more attention and concern on the part of the party organizations. A candidate's probationary period cannot be just a formality. Candidates should be exposed to a real test concerning their ideological and moral stances, their political convictions and their (?party) fighting spirit. Only under such conditions will fighters for the socialist cause rise. The wisdom and effectiveness of our activities will be tested by our ability to respond to the ideological needs of the young. One thinks of an analogy: The party in its draft ideological declaration consciously referred to the fundamental document of the PZPR. The ranks of the PZPR were not numerous then, there were many young in it who were more poorly-educated than the equivalent generation today.

However the argument put forward in that declaration inspired hundreds, thousands and later millions of Poles to action. Let us recall the appeals of the Union of the Struggle of the Young [ZWM] and subsequently the Union of Socialist Polish Youth concerning the participation of the young in the elimination of the destruction of war and the implementation of the 3-year plan before the set date, concerning the carrying out of agricultural reform and the management of the western and northern territories. Each of those appeals became actions. The history of the Polish People's Republic is proof of this.

We feel that there is a social need for precisely such action on the part of youth organizations which would be aggressive and dynamic. In recent years socialist youth organizations have been exposed to criticism by their own members. However they were above all sharply attacked by the political enemy. This attack was part of the general strategy of struggle against the party, against socialism. Youth organizations were coming into being which in their programs and activities emphasized their connections with the social right and who cultivated demagogic and noisy campaigns totally denying the values of our political system. Our alliances and the achievements of the Polish People's Republic as a whole. Higher education establishments became the platform of a particularly acute struggle. Long-lasting political strikes caused disorientation and conflicts among academic youth. They disturbed teaching and work on upbringing. We have cut through these activities and we shall not allow them to continue.

The youth movement, after the losses it has experienced, needs wise help from the party. Its character is determined by the Leninist principle of youth organizations' independence. The party expects the youth organizations not to nod in approval but rather an authentic activeness of the young in the implementation of the program of the current congress. The scope and method of assistance which will be extended to the youth organizations should be a subject of constant concern of all echelons in the party.

We are looking for new forms of party work with youth within the framework of socialist upbringing. We desire that its leading role in the youth movement express itself above all in ideological inspirations and in the activeness of young members of the party in the ranks of the organizations, and also in the observance of the rights and duties of young people.

The youth movement in Poland has its unassailable achievement; it has its merits. The Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Union of Rural Youth, the Socialist Union of Students, the Union of Polish Scouts, have unequivocally declared at their congresses their socialist character, their ties with the party. We know that they were acting in extremely difficult conditions. It was not easy to defend socialism at that time, to persevere their convictions, to endure humiliations; and so we appreciate this all the more.

We favor the inviolable ideopolitical unity of the youth movement. This does not mean uniformization. Each of the youth unions possesses full opportunity to act in the milieu which it wishes to express and represent. The experience of many generations teaches us that only through a strong and authentic movement. Well organized, can youth best express its interests and bringing the contribution of its generation to the building of socialist Poland.

But the community -- and youth in particular -- desires a guarantee of practical cooperation in the life of the state; in perfecting the mechanisms of discharging authority. We are trying to meet these needs and expectations. This is the correct path toward overcoming the pernicious division of us and them; these who govern and those who are governed.

In the conditions of socialist democracy, active participation of representatives of the young in the elected organs of state authority is necessary; in the political and social organizations; in all the forms and bodies of self-management.

It is not, however, enough just to be there, satisfying only statistical representation. Over 18,000 councillors currently have seats in people's councils at all levels, that is, 17 percent of the total elected, who at the time of election were under age 30. Nonetheless, participation in itself in the representative system -- if there is a lack of activity -- will settle nothing. Whoever has no arguments, or fails to present them, will lose.

It is possible -- and necessary -- to increase the representation of young people; but this is not the only path. It is more important how the young avail themselves of their civic rights; how the youth unions bring to account those they have a mandate to. Are they maintaining contact with the electors? They should reply (?loudly) to this question.

The Politburo announces today a proposal -- addressed to the youth unions -- to work out a broader, more effective organization speaking for the interests of the younger generation. The Ninth PZPR Congress, by force of the resolution, supported the initiative to set up the committee of the Council of Ministers for matters of the young. Discussions among our young comrades about the ways of implementing this proposal have taken a long time. It is now time to settle them, and to carry out these duties. Important experience in this sphere is being provided by the youth commissions, which have come into being in a number of voivodships.

The Politburo also sees a possibility to grant the youth unions new kinds of socially and politically justified rights. Firstly: The right for these unions to give opinions on the intentions or decisions of the state and economic administration, which concern the life of young people, particularly those connected with the cadre policy, with social and vocational promotion, with distribution of social benefits, and with wages and housing policies. This right would mean that the state and economic administration at all levels should be obliged to seek the opinion of youth on the above-mentioned matters.

Secondly: The right for coordinating [prawo uzgodnień], that is, participation of youth unions in legislative work concerning those legal acts which concern the young generation.

Third: The right of initiative, enabling the youth unions to propose legal acts and obliging state bodies to judge and consider them on their merits. This could concern also legislative initiatives.

Fourth: The right of control, allowing the youth unions to get from state and economic administration information on the implementation of decisions taken with youth in mind.

Fifth: The right for youth unions to take resolutions which would be taken into consideration by offices, institutions and organizations in the implementation of various social and production deeds and undertakings.

All these rights, once they have been positively appraised, could be translated into institutional-legal regulations.

Therefore, we call on youth unions to consult with young people, including those not affiliated to youth organizations on the above mentioned proposals, and then to present their common stance.

We also propose to establish a new form of contact between the party leadership, state authorities, representatives of party echelons and all ruling bodies on one side and the youth collectives on the other. Already now they are ever more frequent; they have a working character. Representatives of these unions have recently taken part several times in sessions of the Central Committee Politburo or of the Council of Ministers where essential problems of the young generations were discussed. We want to continue and generalize this custom. Therefore, the Central Committee Secretariat will work out an appropriate instruction for party echelons at all levels, defining the forms and modalities of standing contacts with the youth movement; and the government will instruct the bodies of state administration to do the same. We should give a systematic character to these contacts, define their aims and frequency, as well as the way of implementing joint decisions resulting from them. We expect that the youth unions will approve this proposal and enrich it with their ideas. We shall implement it in every day work.

The party appeals today, on the eve of the day of rebirth, to all young Poles of both sexes to work constantly for the fatherland, for a strong, just and secure Poland, a Poland corresponding to our dreams. Such a Poland can only be created by everyday toil, by the wisdom of our national community.

We appeal to members of youth organizations to unite their efforts in the service of socialist Poland. It depends on you whether the youth organizations will be close to the hearts of the young or liked by them. Nobody will enhance your social role for you if you do not take care of it yourselves, if you do not achieve it with your struggle.

If you are criticizing obsolete forms and methods of work, excessive number of meetings and conference, a bureaucratic style of conduct -- it is not enough to limit yourselves to criticism. Think rather what should be done so that young, soulless bureaucrats do not emerge among you. May examples of new models of social service, of efficiency of work, of culture and modesty shine in your unions. The fewer desks, telephones and employees there are the better. Young people should not feel as if they are in an office when calling at a youth institution. Social work is everyday work with living people, listening attentively to their opinions, submitting oneself to their control. An activist who forgets this will be ignored and rejected by the community.

In the struggle for the ideological and moral character of the young generation there is enough room to accommodate all the socialist youth unions and there are still more tasks and work awaiting them. Here clean and fair rivalry can well come to the fore; it should be gauged by the deeds involved and should be tested in practical results. This rivalry can be of benefit to the young people and to Poland. The party will give its support to healthy aspirations of youth unions and will oppose artificial divisions and conflicts which cause damage to the process of raising young people. In this respect the initiatives concerning the formation of a platform for the joint action of youth organizations merit support.

The ideological unity of your movement requires the coordination of the action of the representatives of the youth in political organizations and public associations, as well as in representative bodies and in the self-government system. We entrust to you joint attention and to your cooperation the issues concerning the whole generation and relating to the upbringing and education of young people, their employment, as well as cultural and sports facilities provided for them. We especially place emphasis on those issues which bring together the working class youth, the youth from rural areas and young intelligentsia. Your unity requires also a coordinated activity in the international arena, in contacts with youth organizations of other countries. For many years young Poles have been linked by friendship with Komsomol members of the Soviet Union and with their contemporaries from other socialist countries. There have been numerous contacts and some specific cooperation which have well served a broad infrastructure of friendship and the cause of internationalism. We are encouraging you to develop all that enriches and brings our nations closer together.

It is with effort that we are putting our Polish house in order. Society, in hard work, tackles the fundamental problems of everyday life, but the hope is reviving that we shall come out on the straight road from our difficulties. Nations survive crises. A crisis need not become a disaster. On the contrary it can provide an opportunity for the young generation which wishes to solve many issues in its own fresh way. When this result is achieved depends on all those who very much want the situation in Poland to improve. Do not spare your efforts or your forces for the achievement of this purpose. The party strongly encourages you to adopt this kind of attitude. This is the best way you can serve your country.

Our political system is young: By its nature it is revolutionary. Our ideology, Marxism-Leninism, is a living ideology but an ideology which is enriching itself, which is constantly topical. It inspires millions of the inhabitants of our earth by the fact that it reaches for horizons which have not been discovered today, that it is a constant struggle of the new against the old. Revolutionary character is today above all a struggle for the reconstruction of those values of socialism which have been forgotten, crushed or deformed. It recalls the times of our generation's youth when regaining independence, the establishment of people's authorities, the position of socialism were the highest stake. This stake still exists. It assumes, as it did recently, a dramatic character. You have an unrepeatable chance to take part in this new revolution. What Poland will be like tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, how people will live here, what kind of society Poles will have, will depend to a great extent on you yourselves. [applause]

Plenum Resumes 16 July

LD160928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Shortly after 1000 the ninth Central Committee plenum resumed deliberations in Warsaw. The session is chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Plenary discussion is continuing.

The first to take the floor was Waldemar Swirgon, chairman of the National Board of the Union of Rural Youth [ZMW]. He stated that it is necessary to reject categorically the thesis that contemporary Polish youth are of a generation that has turned its back on everything, a thesis which is stubbornly promoted here and there. The speaker described the experiences and initiatives of the ZMW for civilizing transformations in the countryside, the development of work from its very foundations among young people and issues concerning an improvement in the management of the fields.

Education Discussed

LD161225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Plenary discussion is taking place at the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. We have already reported that Waldemar Swirgon, Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the National Board of the Union of Rural Youth, was the first to take the floor. Tadeusz Jemiolo, Central Committee members and Polish Army officer, was the next participant. He said that it is necessary to propagate ethical and moral norms, examples of good work, among young people, to broaden the front of party influence, in order to win over the entire young generation for the cause of the socialist homeland. He dwelt at length on the shaping of internationalist and patriotic attitudes among young people. This must be a sensible process consistently applied and not one of intervention. He also pointed out the need for a more profound approach to the teaching of history to the youngest part of our generation.

Grazyna Kotnowska, vice chairman of the Central Party Control Commission for and head of School No 31 in Lodz, stated that the young generation, which is often distrustful, ideologically lost and does not always understand or assess the situation correctly, is ready to act if convinced by deeds. Speaking of the school's role in the educational process, she pointed out that the entire community has to take part in the education and the formation of the personality of the youngest.

Speaking of the problems of teachers, she suggested the possibility of extending university courses for teachers by a year. During that period the future teacher would also do practice teaching.

The community's concern about the education of young people is part of thinking about the future, Tadeusz Pisarski, Central Committee member, medical doctor and deputy head of the Gynecology and Obstetrics Institute at the Academy of Medicine in Poznan, said. The process of education must be treated as the main guarantee for the existence of the nation and its successful development. Hence the process of education should be given particular priority by the party.

Other Speeches 16 July

LD161330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] A plenary discussion is taking place at the ninth party Central Committee plenum. The present plenum, said Andrzej Ziemiński, editor-in-chief of the SZTANDAR MŁODYCH, is faced with an unrepeatable chance to show young people the attractiveness of the party and its program, to create a climate and conditions which would bring youth into the process of socialist renewal. The implementation of this process is impossible without the activity of the young generation.

Tadeusz Sawic, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP], defined his attitude to the contents of the report by the Central Committee Politburo which was presented at the plenum. He saw as particularly significant the proposal for granting powers, including institutional ones, which for youth organizations would guarantee influence in solving the problems of the life of the country. In this way, he said, young people can shape for themselves all that is connected with their actual subjectivity [podmiotowosc]. The speaker made a few remarks about the SZSP, an organization which is carrying on the traditions of socialist youth organizations. The SZSP wants to represent a platform for the integration of academic youth in the name of civic activity.

Zbigniew Szatkowski, member of the Central Committee and machinist in the Bydgoszcz "Belma" electrical engineering company stated that it is worrying that there are few concrete proposals in the discussion on issues pertaining to young people -- a discussion which has been going on in the past few months. The point here is the attitude many young people have to work. The speaker saw as an important issue eliminating without delay shortcomings in the system of student education, the surplus of graduates in some specialized fields and a lack of graduates in others. He added that it is worth thinking about the training of workers, especially training at enterprises.

Resolution on Youth Approved

LD161422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Today, on the second day of deliberations of the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, plenary debate devoted to the problems of the young generation continued.

After the debate ended, the Central Committee discussed the draft resolution of the ninth plenum on the young generation. On behalf of the Commission for Resolutions and Conclusions, its chairman, Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, submitted the text of the resolution. The Central Committee unanimously approved the resolution and authorized the Politburo to prepare the final text of the document.

Youth Resolution Text

LD182012 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1409 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 July -- Full text on the ninth plenum's resolution on work with youth -- The future of socialist Poland hinges on the pooled efforts of all the generations of Poles, on their cooperation in the realization of the progressive socioeconomic and political changes whose lines were laid down in the programme of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR.

It is the duty of the party and of the state institutions to create conditions for the development of activeness, innovation and initiative in resolving social issues, one's own included.

The Central Committee thinks highly of the discussion on the problems of youth which took place prior to the ninth plenum, in the party, in youth organizations and throughout society. The results of this discussion had an important influence on the progress and decisions of the ninth plenum.

The Central Committee approves of the evaluations and conclusions contained in the report of the Politburo, read by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski and obliges the Politburo to draw up by 31 July, 1982, a time table for the execution of the tasks contained in the report and in this resolution.

The Central Committee acknowledges the government's "Programme of the Improvement of the Conditions for the Life and Professional Beginning of Youth" and commits all the party members to effect it in a consistent manner.

The Central Committee appeals to the entire younger generation of Poles, to the socialist unions of Polish youth, to take coresponsibility for the most important areas of the social and economic life of this nation.

The Central Committee states it is a duty of all party organizations to work for the rebirth and enrichment of the ideological life of the youth, for equipping the young people with a thorough sociopolitical knowledge, and for preparing them to make independent evaluations of phenomena and social processes, as well as for restoring faith in the socialist idea.

The Central Committee underscores the import of the patriotic education of young people. It is necessary to mould a correct comprehension of the superior national interests, goals and aspirations in the attitudes of young Poles. It is also necessary to inculcate internationalist solidarity with the forces of progress and freedom, of peace and socialism in the world of today.

The Central Committee states that it is the duty of schools to shape the socialist convictions, to prepare the younger generation for the life and work in a socialist society. Of particular importance is the civic education of the young generation, preparation for patriotic defense, the shaping of such qualities as the sense of coresponsibility for the state's destiny, and preparedness for social service. The youth should be raised in the spirit of intransigence and fight against all manifestations of evil, against dishonesty and insensitivity, against social pathology and deformations of human relations.

The Central Committee believes that it is an urgent task to fill the gap and remove simplifications from the education of the latest history, as well as to otherthrow false myths created by the enemies of socialism.

The Central Committee emphasizes the great part of family in sharing up the social, civic and moral attitudes of the youth.

All sections of the party are pledged to support the economic initiatives of the young people, such as youth housing cooperatives, building materials works, a network of cheap services and the granting of rights to the socialist youth unions to conduct economic activity.

The Central Committee commits all party members to strengthen the educational function of works establishments. The growing part played by mass media augments their responsibility for the promotion of socialist ideals.

The Central Committee counts on courage and consistency, on the energy of the youth in ushering in the economic reform. We rest convinced that young people will create a broad social movement in favor of coming out of the crisis and that they will take up the struggle against inexpertness, against routine standing in the way of progress, red tape, loitering and disregard for duties, wastefulness and ineffective management of national assets. The participation of young people in putting the national economy into order will determine the situation of youth.

The government's program for developing housing, drawn up in cooperation with youth organizations, and the provisions of the "Program of Improving the Conditions for Life and Professional Start of the Youth" concerning the improvement in the housing situation, create conditions for youth initiatives which bring the prospect of receiving one's own apartment closer to realization.

The Central Committee states that it is the duty of the younger generation to take an active part in the promotion of progress and in modernizing farming, which is indispensable to achieve self-reliance in consumption.

Party authorities and organizations are pledged to create conditions for increasing the share of young people in organs of state authority in all forms of self-government and in the patriotic movement for national rebirth. The exploitation of these possibilities depends on the work and attitudes of young people themselves.

The Central Committee states that the social-professional advancement of young people should rest on clear-cut principles of cadres and wage policy.

The Central Committee commits the Politburo to make evaluations of the implementation of the resolution of the ninth congress with regard to education and upbringing. The government should take up actions to improve technical facilities of schools. The Central Committee deems it necessary to draw up a plan to culturally activate the youth. The socialist unions of youth are the closest ally of the party in the patriotic education of the youth. The Central Committee underscores the organizational independence and self-governance of the socialist unions of youth. The ideological bond of youth organizations with the party is manifested by the unity of ideological-programmatic assumptions and by adherence to these assumptions in practice. In its cooperation with the Socialist Union of Polish Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the Scouts Union the party adheres to the principles of equal rights of these organizations.

The Central Committee commits all party organizations and authorities to work for raising the prestige of youth organizations and strengthening their role in the social-political system of the state. The Central Committee obliges young party members to actively participate in the activity of socialist unions of youth and party authorities of different levels to make periodic assessments of the activity of the PZPR members in the youth movement. The Central Committee is of the opinion that institutional solutions and guarantees for youth organizations are necessary for the state's correct policy towards the youth.

The Central Committee:

-- Recommends to set up a committee for youth at the Council of Ministers to constitute a platform of coordination of actions by the state organs concerning the vital matters of youth. Similar solutions should be adopted at all levels of state administration;

-- Commits the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club to initiate legislative work to pass a law on youth;

-- Commits the Central Committee Secretariat to work out in consultation with youth organizations an instruction for party authorities of all levels defining the course and forms of permanent contacts with these organizations.

Plenum Debate Outlined

LD161507 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 July -- Nearly 100 speakers made utterances in the seven working groups which continued the 9th PUWP CC plenum's debate this afternoon. The restoration of the young generation's confidence in the party and state was defined as the fundamental problem at the moment.

The need was stressed for raising the prestige of the school, so that youth cannot be manipulated by teachers, as was many a time the case in the past.

In view of the young generation's interest in its own history, many issues which so far formed blank spaces in history textbooks should be spoken about quietly and sedately, it was said. Most problems with gaining prestige can be encountered in the academic community, which is most powerfully influenced by the destructive activity of anti-socialist forces hostile to Poland, speakers remarked.

The need was stressed for tightening the party's links with the youth movement. Youth organizations together with the party should take effective actions to integrate Polish youth around the key socio-economic tasks in Poland at the moment. Many speakers postulated that the young should have a bigger share than so far in the authorities of this country's representative, social, political, economic and administration bodies.

The young should be secured a chance for professional promotion and a fair outlook in their private lives. They should also be granted an honest pay for efficient labour, it was emphasized.

TV Reports Speeches

LD161640 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Committee plenum resumed its discussion at 1000. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, is chairman of the session.

The problems of youth were also included in the draft resolution which was discussed early in the afternoon. The proposals and contents of this resolution were presented on behalf of the Commission for Resolutions and Motions by its chairman, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Many amendments were submitted concerning, among others, the international situation, the threat to peace, and the patriotic movement for national rebirth. In the resolution -- which was unanimously adopted together with the amendments by the plenum -- the Central Committee has approved the assessments and motions contained in the Politburo report delivered by the Central Committee first secretary, and has committed the Politburo to work out by 31 July 1982 a schedule for implementing the tasks contained in the report and the resolution.

The resolution, which is entitled: "On the Tasks of Work With the Youth," will be published as soon as possible after taking the amendments into account. Thus, this point of the agenda, the main point, has been completed.

Next to take the floor was Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee. He presented the plenum draft resolutions on letters and complaints submitted to party organizations and echelons, and also concerning confirmation of the instruction on recording suggestions, manner [words indistinct] and supervision and checks on their implementation. The point is that all suggestions and comments submitted by rank and file members should not find their way into the filing cabinets, but should be examined in depth, used and popularized. This also concerns letters and complaints sent to the party, and not only those sent by members. The scale of the problem is evident when one considers that about 500,000 letters have been sent to party echelons since the ninth congress, and eighty percent of these letters concern individual human matters. This shows that in spite of past errors, the party has public confidence. We must not fail this confidence. Miroslaw Milewski said the letters said much about the prolonged -- according to their authors -- process of bringing to account. It was said that the crimes of persons responsible for the crisis were hushed up. No guilty person, Miroslaw Milewski said, will escape responsibility. The state tribunal was instituted for this purpose and the law is operating.

The letters have much to say on bureaucracy, corruption, non-observance of the law, parasitism and insufficient attention being given to citizens. There is no tolerance of such matters and there cannot be any, Miroslaw Milewski said, thanking at the same time all the authors of the letters who have contributed to the introduction of the draft resolutions by sending them. These are documents which are unique for PZPR.

In the voting, both resolutions were passed unanimously by the Central Committee. We shall discuss these resolutions in the coming editions of our bulletin.

Also on this subject Politburo member Albin Siwak took the floor. He is chairman of the Commission for Complaints and Suggestions from the Population. Albin Siwak gave many examples of [word indistinct] insensitivity, social injustice cited in many letters to the Central Committee. He noted the examples of parasitism: About 150,000 people, many young, are not working and have no visible means of support. The session is continuing and a break in proceedings has just begun.

Resolution on Suggestions

LD161854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 16 July 82

[PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution "Confirming the Instruction on Suggestions, Their Mode of Procedure and Supervision and Checks on Their Implementation"]

[Text] The Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR, giving priority status to the implementation of suggestions pointed out in the form of a statutory regulation, that the precondition for the utilization of social initiative and for maintaining close links with party organizations and with individual milieux, is that, among other things, the suggestions that reflect the feelings and aspirations of working people should be dealt with in a genuine manner. The PZPR Central Committee, duly appreciating the importance of a consistent implementation of suggestions, and recognizing the necessity for a system to be created to guarantee that the matters brought forward by party members, echelons and organizations be dealt with properly, confirms the instruction in the matter of recording of suggestions, on the mode of procedure, and on the supervision and checks on their implementation. The Central Committee makes it incumbent on the party organizations and committees to undertake all-round action to implement the instruction. Fulfilling the obligations that stem from the instruction, the party aktiv apparatus ought continually to aim at a further improvement of the implementation of decisions which aim at increasingly effective execution of the fundamental rights and obligations of PZPR members.

Resolution on Complaints

LD162342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The resolution relating to letters and complaints [adopted by the PZPR Central Committee on 16 July] states that the PZPR, fulfilling the leading role in the process of building socialism, is the representative of the working people's interests and acts as their servant. The congress stressed the need to restore Leninist principles to the work of the party echelons and organizations, and drew attention to the need for deepening permanent links with the working class and public. Speedy and effective reaction by the party to irregularities and deformations raised by the public, the elimination of the manifestations of evil, log-rolling, clique-forming, bureaucracy and human wrongs ought to be the practical realization of these principles.

With concern for the observance of the rule of law and without replacing or substituting for the competent state and self-management organs, the resolution places the party echelons and organizations under an obligation to keep attentive note of the sources of all evils, to inspire effective methods of removing these evils and to check practically how people's affairs are treated, when they deal with specific problems and issues.

The Central Committee makes it incumbent on all party links and echelons and members of the PZPR to create a climate amenable to people's cases and to observe their implementation on the basis of a discerning and effective reaction to the matters noted in letters, suggestions and complaints, to consider and elucidate them from all sides, and to lend people the essential aid in appealing to the party.

It is also a matter of locating the sources and causes of the irregularities which hamper people's everyday life. The resolution states that replies and explanations must be objective, specific and clear, and must contain an assessment of the justifiability of the cases which have been raised along with information on the chances of their being settled, and cases in which decisions go against the interested party must be substantiated in an objective, cultured and kind fashion.

The resolution also specifies a series of other principles relating to the observance and implementation of matters which bother working people and which are noted in letters and complaints. It calls for a discerning and fair approach by those party members who perform leading functions in the economy, and in central and local administration, in cooperatives, in trade and services, when explaining and speedily reacting to and resolving the matters raised by employees and citizens.

The resolution places the heads of party echelons and party members who hold leading posts in the state and economic administration under an obligation to receive petitioners personally. It also places representatives of the voivodship and other authorities under an obligation to receive petitioners periodically and directly at work enterprises, on housing estates and in villages. Press, radio and television are placed under an obligation to discuss more widely the fundamental problems raised in letters and interventions, to give replies to the problems raised in them, to clarify them or to indicate directions in which they can be resolved. These institutions are placed under an obligation to expose severely and by naming names the cases of [word indistinct], of soullessness and indifference to wrongs suffered by people.

The Central Committee places the Politburo under an obligation to review annually analyses of the contents and ways of settling the demands, suggestions, complaints and reports in letters from the population.

The commission for suggestions, complaints and other reports from the population is placed under an obligation to review quarterly the contents of the letters, complaints, suggestions and demands delivered to the Central Committee and to pursue an ongoing check on how these matters are being dealt with by the party apparatus.

Party echelons and organizations are placed under an obligation to carry out a periodic assessment of the contents of the matters raised in letters, complaints, suggestions and reports from the population, to make an analysis of their sources and causes, of the manner in which particular matters are being considered, and to avert irregularities. This complex of issues ought to be comprehensively reviewed annually at [word indistinct] sessions of the party echelons.

The PZPR Central Committee appeals to members of the fraternal political parties and to nonparty people who perform leading functions in the state and economic apparatus and in cooperatives for active daily cooperation in resolving the key matters raised by the public.

The Sejm, the Council of State, the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Council of Ministers and the Prosecutors General's Office are advised by the Central Committee to pay greater attention in accordance with their competence to citizens, to react speedily and more effectively to the problems and difficulties which bother the public, and to implement practically the principles of social justice.

Plenum Speakers Listed

LD182140 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jul (PAP) -- Eight participants of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum had their speeches in the debate recorded in the minutes. Here are excerpts from these speeches.

Ignacy Drabik, Central Committee member and senior master at the Predom-Mesko metal works in the town of Skarzysko-Kamienna, Kielce Voivodship, noted that there is a growing discontentment among members of work forces with regard to the intelligentsia which, in their opinion, has brought about the new crises. In particular, in many universities and research institutes a certain policy was being pursued which led to the economic and moral decline of the socialist community. It was these people who were the advisers of "Solidarity" and skillfully manipulated that movement against the party, especially using young people for this purpose. It was the scholars and their advisers who formulated the policy in the field of wages and salaries.

It is not surprising that our youth are passive and show consumerist attitudes. An overwhelming majority of the young people, however, wish to work well and do not desire to be involved in a fratricidal fighting, in anti-Soviet chauvinism and the ruination of the socialist motherland.

The assessment of the political and personnel situation at tertiary educational establishments, the review of the personnel among university lecturers and the administrative staff in the educational system and also an appraisal of the political situation in the Polish Academy of Sciences should bring about a consistent verification of the attitudes of the people involved and convey to that part of the Polish intelligentsia which adopts seditious attitudes that antisocialist elements cannot disturb the creative work and efforts of our whole nation.

As noted by Zbigniew Krupinski, candidate member of the Central Committee and headmaster of the parish comprehensive school at Ozimek, Opole Voivodship, at the foundation of the crisis of the educative system lies the decline in the prestige of the teaching staff. It is necessary, first of all, to consider what should be done in order to re-establish for Polish schools the role due to them in the socialist upbringing making use of the cadres already available. We should set up a single comprehensive model of upbringing in our society. Schools cannot be the only institution engaged in the upbringing of the young but it must be the main institution so involved. The young people are demoralized above all by the concealment from the young of the disparity between the principles of socialism and the practical experience of the construction of this system in a given parish or town, at a certain time and with the participation of certain people.

Along with the division of society into age groups there is, surely, a more important division into those who work well and those who treat their job carelessly. Nothing should be promised in a hurry. Therefore, we must not allow the undertakings which follow from the decision of the ninth plenum to remain in the realm of promises. There should be no discrimination among the young people; however, neither should there be any granting of privileges to which the adult population has also earned a right by dint of many years of work. The Leninist principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs" should be paraphrased by us, in view of the economic situation existing, in the following way: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to the capabilities of the state."

Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, pointed out that the broad discussion with the young people and about the young people which took place in Gdansk Voivodship before the ninth Central Committee plenum, convinced the public that the problems of the young people can be solved only through the solution of the problems of the whole nation and with the active participation of the young generation. The majority of young people realize the complexity of the present-day internal political and economic situation of the country and understand that urgent problems cannot be solved from one day to another.

Everywhere the demand is being made for the extensive participation of young people in the executive bodies of sociopolitical organizations and administrative and economic authorities.

This absolutely just demand has met with the understanding and support of party authorities, but in practical experience has met with resistance.

The new principles of the party's policy with regard to personnel, which are now being elaborated by the Central Committee Politburo, will undoubtedly take into account the necessity to set up mechanisms which will ensure the accelerated promotion of people who are still young but show ability, vigor and high ideological standards.

The situation among the young people of Gdansk Voivodship continues to be difficult. Many people still remain under the influence of the demagogical slogans of the political adversaries. It should be noted, however, that the overwhelming majority of youth, and especially of young workers, have not lost their sense of class and national responsibility for the destiny of the country.

In order to speed up the process of liberating young people from influences which are alien to us and from ideological confusion, it is necessary to work out and put into operation a single system of upbringing. The economic reform offers opportunity for the reconstruction of the national economy and the creation of a system enabling young employees to advance in their profession and in their material circumstances, but under conditions of good and productive effort.

Henryk Plocha, Central Committee member and deputy manager of the Mrocza state farm, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, noted that young people constitute a strategic problem for the party, the more so because a proportion of them still remain under the influence of demagogical slogans of the opponents of the party and the socialist state. Considerable havoc in the awareness of the young people has been caused by the existence of two truths, the truth of theory and the truth of practice, the officially declared opinions and the personal attitudes of some of the parents, teachers and public leaders.

We must consider carefully how to use the tremendous potential of the youth. This generation frequently emphasizes that it wishes to see a just Poland in which public order reigns. The party should resolutely meet these expectations halfway. In my opinion, we must draw up a "strategy [words indistinct] the young people and consequently stake on their independence.

Today it is indispensable to revive the ideological life in the party itself and among young people. Socialism deprived of yesterday's errors and freshly interpreted provides a great and exciting objective for present-day youth. Young people have the right to imagine Poland differently than did their grandparents and parents; they have the right to their own image, they have the right to reject what has not stood up to the test of time and build better in their own way.

Antoni Kwiatkowski, Central Committee member and lecturer at the Koszalin Engineering Institute, stressed that young people are the subject of a particularly stubborn campaign waged by political adversaries for the control of their minds and hearts. This includes the field of activities of hostile centers of subversion and psychological warfare. The success of the enemies of socialism and socialist Poland could occur only because our party lost control over the upbringing of the young generation, because the activities of many authoritative elements were contradictory to the principles of socialist humanism and the statute of the party, because the youth was hastily promised things which could not be attained.

This does not mean, however, that our enemies have triumphed. Socialism sown in the hearts and minds of young people lives on and manifests itself even when young people make charges against us. The objectives which the young people are interested in often include those great and sacred ideals of socialism as freedom, equality, social justice and remuneration for work according to effort and skill.

There can be neither justification nor indulgence for the enemies of the socialist system who with patriotic phrases on their lips called for a general strike, subversion and sabotage, for those who wished and continue to wish to reestablish the capitalist system out of the chaos of a fratricidal civil war. There can be no indulgence for people who are directly responsible for breaking ethical and party norms in the course of their execution of important political or public duties.

The Polish youth has the inalienable right, won by many generations of their fathers and forebears, to live in peace and in conditions worthy of the end of the twentieth century. At the same time, however, young people must become convinced that the fulfillment of their expectations and aspirations cannot be achieved without their participation in daily, persistent and painstaking work.

Jerzy Dabrowski, Central Committee member and first secretary of Zielona Gora PZPR Voivodship Committee said: We must not delay the sorting out and solving of problems relating to the difficult living conditions of young people, but they must be examined and tackled in the context of the political and economic situation of the country. It is necessary to present openly the opinion that in the present complex economic and political situation we must consciously select tasks and objectives which have greater priority, and deal with less important issues at a later date.

The authorities must direct their efforts, above all, at the creation of conditions favoring the emergence and development of initiatives on the part of young people who can cope with a good many urgent issues, with the support of the party and administrative bodies.

Kazimierz Miniuj, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Lenin metallurgical combine party committee of Krakow, said: It has been my principle in action, and still remains so, that one should treat young people in public life not merely as the future of the nation but as its present.

I support the formation of a committee on the problems of youth and am not alarmed if the youth movement is given an institutional framework. Although this committee will not cure all the trouble spots in the youth movement it will make it possible to solve all the difficult issues of the young generation more quickly and better.

In recent times we have met with almost a complete atrophy of young people's own initiative. "Give us," is the expression which young people use almost daily. Young age does not constitute a passport into history. Having this passport is not enough; it is also necessary to know how to use it. Youth alone, however, without an active attitude cannot be justification for advancement.

Jaruzelski Concluding Speech

LD172324 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The ninth plenum ended its deliberations yesterday evening. Winding up the plenum, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, rose to speak and stated that the broad discussion which developed at the plenum requires more detailed studies and analyses. That is why the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee will immediately start to specify concrete targets which arise from the resolution and the dates of their implementation.

According to the practice which has been established for some time the implementation of those tasks will be systematically and thoroughly checked and monitored, and the Central Committee as well as the public will be informed about the progress of the work carried out.

The discussion connected with the subjects of the plenum and based on its achievements must constantly develop, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. It ought to release new initiatives and accelerate the exploitation of the opportunity which the plenum described to the youth. In order to achieve this it is necessary to create an appropriate atmosphere. Direct contacts with the young people who at present are on vacation will serve this purpose, for it is important that, when they return home, to schools and places of work, the young people have the greatest possible knowledge concerning the subjects discussed at the plenum. This must also be done because political enemies will try to minimize the results of the plenum, or even more, to compromise them. It is also necessary, the first secretary of the party Central Committee said, that young people should realize as soon as possible that their future lies in their own hands -- and these are not merely words.

He also agreed with the opinion expressed during the course of the discussion that it is difficult to find a common denominator in the work with young people. This is a result of class differences as well as milieu differences and also age and regional differences. These differences ought to be noted and dealt with in an appropriate fashion.

Among the young the question is often asked, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, how many years one has to wait for an apartment. Some say 10 years, others say 15 and yet others say 20 years. The tone of those statements has to be changed. It is important here to be able to ask each other how many years it takes to build an apartment, how many years we need to build an apartment both as individuals, as a team and as society.

Continuing his statement, the first secretary of the party Central Committee expressed his conviction that a very important factor which will support the efforts undertaken for the sake of implementation of the tasks defined by the ninth plenum will be their link with even more active and stringent proceedings against all kinds of wrongdoing in interhuman relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski describes the economic and sociopolitical situation of the country, and against the background of the present and most imminent tasks of the party he drew attention to the complex international conditions. He stated that imperialism is striving to break the balance of power and to impose its policy and its rule on the world. Poland in all this is treated as an instrument. It has become a victim of this policy.

It cannot be ruled out, Jaruzelski went on, that in future the international situation will become more acute, in spite of the immense political and diplomatic efforts being undertaken by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We too are taking part in these actions, as far as we are able. It must be realized that in the period which has passed, disorganization and the present difficulties have reduced the prestige of our country and the power of our voice. The restoration of this power is therefore the basis of the restoration of Poland's international position, based on our entire history and the achievements of 38 years of People's Poland. We are counting on the Polish youth to draw from this all the conclusions the country and their own future require, the first secretary of the PZPR Council Committee said, concluding his speech.

CC Department Appointments

LD170852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The ninth plenum of the party Central Committee ended yesterday. The Central Committee approved the appointments of the following as heads of the Central Committee departments: Krzysztof Kostyrko, as head of the Cultural Department of the Central Committee and Colonel Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the Chancellory of the Central Committee.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Views Plenum

LD171548 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 17 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jul -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said the subject of the 9th PUWP CC plenum was one of great importance, "as under exceedingly tough conditions in Poland, the plenum took up the matters of the young generation, that is the matters of rudimentary importance for Poland and decisive for both the near and distant future.

"The very atmosphere of the debate likewise was very important: calm and business-like, characterized by profound responsibility, devoid of cheap optimism, based on facts and the calculation of possibilities and potentials, means and forces.

"Hence, there was no brag like the slogan on building the second Poland. The meeting adhered to facts while seeking factors to transform the emotional attitude towards the homeland into the activity which would transform that homeland into a strong, just, and secure country," the paper remarked.

Quoting many speakers in the plenum debate, the paper said the biggest error which was committed in the education of the youth was the resignation from setting forth tasks for it to do which ensure from the natural obligations with respect to society. "The error should never again be made, and that is why we have to restore sense to our everyday activities and teach the young the rightness of an active attitude and a trust in a better future".

CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS SEVENTH PLENUM RESOLUTION

AU161106 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Information on Implementation of the Resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Seventh Plenum in the Period Between the Eighth and Ninth Central Committee Plenums" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN LINE WITH THE "TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS OF PARTY LEVELS AND ORGANIZATIONS RESULTING FROM THE POLITBURO REPORT AND THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SEVENTH PLENUM" (WE PUBLISHED THIS TIMETABLE IN TRYBUNA LUDU ISSUE 59 OF 12 MARCH 1982), VOIVODSHIP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE DRAWN UP ACTION PLANS, WHICH TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE REGIONS' SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION AND THE RELEVANT TASKS OF THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK. WE PUBLISHED THE FIRST REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEVENTH PLENUM RESOLUTION BEFORE THE EIGHTH PLENUM (TRYBUNA LUDU ISSUE 93 OF 21 APRIL 1982). THE REPORT NOW PUBLISHED CONCERNS THE ACTIVITIES BETWEEN THE EIGHTH AND NINTH PLENUMS.

Strengthening the Party's Ties With the Workers Class and All the People and More Fully Utilizing the Institution of Socialist Democracy

1. A SYSTEM OF CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE PARTY AUTHORITIES AND POLITICAL WORKERS OF THE PARTY APPARATUS OF ALL LEVELS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS STATE PLANT WORK FORCES, ON THE OTHER, HAS BEEN DRAWN UP AND APPLIED IN PRACTICE.

Efforts to expand contacts with party bodies and organizations have boosted militancy and discipline in party committees and organizations, have increased their efficiency, have improved the flow of information from party committees to party organizations and have brought party authorities closer to the problems experienced by party members and basic party organizations.

Information-consultation meetings with members of the central party authorities have become an effective form of action. This year we have had three such meetings, the last having been held last June. During that meeting members of the presidiums of the Central Party Control Commission and the Central Revision Commission were supplied with detailed information about the party's current affairs, the sociopolitical and economic situation and the state of the country's order and security. The prospects of trade unionism and the key issues of the young generation were also discussed.

The discussion was supported by government representatives and chairmen of the leaderships of youth associations. At their meeting with PZPR first secretary W. Jaruzelski and the Central Committee Secretariat, members of the central party authorities stated their evaluations of and views on the current affairs of the party and the country.

On 5 June 1982 the youngest members of the central party authorities met with K. Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to discuss the young people's most crucial affairs before the ninth plenum.

The views of Central Committee members and candidate members on the party's and country's key issues continue to be gathered through other forms of consultations.

During the period in question a synthetic report was made on selected affairs of the young generation and of the party's work with young people as seen by Central Committee members and candidate members. At present we are drawing up a report on the views of the Central Committee members and candidates members on the party's consolidation, on party propaganda and on activities by social commissions in factories.

The instruction that members of the party's leadership should regularly visit the field to attend meetings with activists and with work forces of factories is being implemented. Such a form of contact makes it possible to study the problems of milieus and work forces and to give reasons for various decisions on the spot.

2. LAST MAY WE COMPLETED A CYCLE OF PARTY MEETINGS DEVOTED TO EVALUATING THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS THE MILITANCY AND ATTITUDES OF PARTY MEMBERS IN FULFILLING THEIR STATUTORY AND PROFESSIONAL DUTIES.

These meetings discussed the ways and conditions for restoring the social trust in the party and stressed the importance of calm and stabilization in the country, following the introduction of martial law.

All voivodship and first-degree committees evaluated the course and political results of those meetings, whose positive achievements amount to the increased internal consolidation of the basic party organizations and shop party organizations around the line mapped out by the ninth congress and the seventh and eighth plenums. In many resolutions and statements, worker party members disapproved of the attempts to create unrest and incidents in some Polish cities last May.

During those meetings party organizations updated the distribution of party tasks. In line with the seventh plenum resolution, these tasks envisage the participation of party members in plant social commissions, consultation commissions, teams for controlling the price movement, the commissions for implementing economic reform, the commissions of the people's councils, youth organizations, social organizations and scientific-technical organizations.

The meetings were an important element of the process of strengthening party ranks and increasing the role of basic party organizations in the political life of their communities.

3. MOST VOIVODSHIPS HAVE COMPLETED THE ACTIVITIES DEVOTED TO EVALUATING THE WORK OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSIONS.

In most plants social commissions function effectively, are evaluated and accepted by work forces, show quick reaction to the work forces' difficult social and living conditions, take action to improve the supplies of food in plants and often solve housing problems. At present most commissions have focused their efforts on organizing vacations for workers and families. They play an integrating role, especially within work forces in large plants.

Party committees have evaluated the party members' activities in social commissions. This evaluation shows that they play an active and inspirational role in this regard.

4. LAST MAY AND JUNE ALL VOIVODSHIP OFFICES HELD PARTY SESSIONS TO EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE ADMINISTRATION. THESE SESSIONS WERE PRECEDED BY SIMILAR SESSIONS IN THE BASIC UNITS.

The sessions devised many forms of the performance of voivodship offices in order to improve the servicing of citizens' business in all the echelons of administration. Some voivodships observe the principle that a single office should deal with the citizen's business and that the official dealing with this business has to collect the necessary documents and corroborate the facts with other offices.

The regular trips of members of the leaderships of voivodship offices, departmental directors and specialists to towns and villages to clarify and settle the citizens' business, have helped greatly to reduce the number of complaints and interventions. Rural parish heads maintain similar contacts. Many voivodships observe the practice of trips undertaken by teams of workers from several departments to examine complaints.

The evaluations made by the executive bodies of the voivodship committees show that, despite improvements, administration should be more effective in solving the problems of citizens and eliminating the sources of irregularities.

In keeping with the proposals submitted before the ninth congress, the seventh party plenum instructed the party to adopt a uniform system of registering proposals, of procedures for dealing with proposals and of control over their implementation. The

Central Committee organization department has drafted a Central Committee Secretariat's instruction on setting up the necessary system for settling the problems of party organizations, party members and nonparty citizens. This system is based on statutory rules and has introduced a number of duties for party committees and their executive bodies as well as for basic party organizations -- duties concerning the registration and implementation of submitted motions and concerning the consequences attending on the prolonged or incorrect settlement of motions.

5. GROUPS OF PARTY AKTIVS, WHICH UNDERGO TRAINING IN THE REGIONAL CENTERS OF PARTY WORK AND IN PARTY COMMITTEES AND WHICH RECEIVE CURRENT POLITICAL INFORMATION, ARE ACTIVE WITHIN COMMITTEES OF ALL LEVELS.

These aktivs are sent to work in basic party organizations and party bodies, and this has increased the party committees' political influence, enriched the forms of party work and made it possible to rally in committees the most dedicated and experienced comrades. Most voivodships continue to expand the groups of aktivs.

The Central Committee Secretariat instructed the voivodship committees last December to set up regional centers of party work, which are executive bodies of the voivodship committees. Some 356 such centers have been set up by voivodship committees country-wide. The regional centers of party work have helped stimulate the militancy of party committees and organizations and continue to play an important role in controlling the implementation of party resolutions. They also supply information to basic party bodies and plant committees and fulfill important functions with regard to party aktivs' political training.

In line with the seventh plenum resolution the organizational department has issued a draft of "The Manual of the Secretary of the Basic Party Organization," which explains the principles of the functioning of basic party organizations, defines their role under the conditions of economic reform and states the principles of their ideological-educational activities.

6. THE PROBLEM COMMISSIONS SET UP IN ALL COMMITTEES ARE TACKLING CURRENT ISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE PARTY'S PROGRAMMATIC WORK.

The high level of the militancy of Central Committee members and candidate members was maintained during the period under review. Aside from thousands and thousands of meetings in party organizations, Central Committee members participated in 15 problems commissions and three theme commissions of the Central Committee. The problem commissions and their subcommissions and working teams held 26 meetings in the period under review to examine crucial problems of the state of the party, of strengthening the party in the individual social communities and of voivodship and local party bodies' implementation of seventh plenum resolutions.

Many commissions, especially the youth commission, paid much attention to the affairs of the young generation in connection with preparations for the ninth plenum. Economic commissions tackled the issues of implementing economic reform, of developing the sulfur and copper industry and mining, of the technical reorganization of farming, of the timber economy, of land improvements and of water for rural areas.

They are also examining many crucial social problems, including insurance for individual farmers, taxation policy, compensations for increased costs of living, the reform of the wage system, summer recreation, pensions for employees and their dependents, improvements in health services and in care for mothers and children, the struggle against speculation, the violation of martial law, activities of minor courts, the situation in penitentiaries and so on.

The Central Committee commissions were interested in the draft laws on the Constitutional Tribunal, the people's councils, the territorial self-management bodies and cooperatives and their unions. They were also interested in the results of the review and appraisal of cadres in the state administration.

The commissions examined the political situation in the scientific, educational and cultural milieus, the lines of party and state policy in these fields and the draft laws in this regard.

A long-term draft program for ideological party work was drawn up.

The commissions set up within the voivodship committees operate effectively. Most of them focus their attention on consulting the materials prepared for plenary sessions and sessions of executive bodies. At the same time initiatives continue to be taken to stimulate these commissions' activities. The Scientific Council of the Center for Ideological Research and Education was set up in Krakow, the team of experts of the first voivodship secretary is active as a commission in Rzeszow and in Wloclawek the problem commissions were instructed by the voivodship committee plenum to cooperate with the commissions of the people's councils.

7. THE PARTY DISCUSSIONS ON THE FUTURE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT ARE CONTINUING.

A cycle of weekly training in the functioning of the party and trade unions was organized for secretaries of town committees, precinct committees and plant committees and for representatives of the voivodship committees who deal with trade union issues. All voivodships have held training meetings and milieu seminars, and such seminars are continuing in 207 plants. Most basic party organizations have held meetings to discuss the proposals submitted by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions.

The Social-Professional Department as well as the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism and the Higher School of Social Sciences organized a number of conferences on the place and role of trade unions in the socialist sociopolitical system, on evaluating trade union activities during the 37 years of People's Poland and on prospects of the trade union movement. Research was also carried out into the expectations of the workers class with regard to the future of trade unions.

8. BEFORE THE END OF MAY, THE NUMBER OF CITIZENS COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH HAD REACHED 7,000, AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP 130,000. ON THE INITIATIVE OF PARTY ECHELONS AND ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS OF PARTY MEMBERS ACTIVE IN CITIZENS COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH, EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO ATTRACT WIDER CIRCLES OF THE PUBLIC.

Publicity has been given to the substance of the 3 May 1982 Sejm declaration concerning national accord, and figures of citizens committees for national rebirth are holding meetings to exchange experiences, to establish together the most important tasks for implementation, and to try to coordinate activities in communes, cities and voivodships. In several voivodships, permanent inspiring and coordinating teams have been set up.

9. THE ACTIVITY OF COUNCIL MEMBERS HOLDING PARTY CARDS HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND EVALUATED IN MOST VOIVODSHIPS, AND IN THE NEAREST FUTURE IT WILL BE DONE IN THE OTHER VOIVODSHIPS.

Even before, individual council members met Presidium members of party teams within councils, or members of teams formed by executive bodies of party echelons.

The work on a new act on people's councils and territorial self-management has reached the final stage, and the draft has been submitted for public consultation. It has been examined by the Central Committee's Commission for representative and self-managing bodies. When remarks, proposals and opinions are collected, the State Council will accept the draft act in its final version and will submit it to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic will form a socioeconomic council [rada] as its consultative and advisory body. Sejm deputies with PZPR cards have visited a dozen or so voivodships to familiarize themselves with the opinions of collectives about the formation of the council and with the progress made in preparations for nominating candidates, and to offer their organizational assistance.

General Party Discussion on the Draft Ideoprogrammatic Declaration 'What Are We Fighting and Striving For'

1. THE PZPR DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION HAS BEEN DISCUSSED.

Voivodship, first-grade and enterprise committees have formed teams to register and edit the proposals, remarks and suggestions made to the draft. Most basic-level committees or their executive bodies have held plenary sessions to discuss the decisions adopted at basic party organization meetings devoted to the declaration.

The discussion on the draft declaration has animated ideological life in the party. The meetings aired general problems concerning internal party life and the performance of the party's leading role, as well as the most important ideopolitical questions in the life of Polish society. Those taking part in the discussion have approved the initiative to draft the ideoprogrammatic declaration and the basic ideas set forth in the draft. It was a critical discussion which called for major changes in and supplements to the substance and form of the document.

As far as the general character of the declaration is concerned, the discussion has manifested two opinions. According to the first, the declaration should primarily specify the goals pursued by the party and the principles guiding it in this pursuit. This view was more frequently presented in party organizations incorporating the intelligentsia, and among party aktivs. It was frequently accompanied by the postulates to expand the ideological part of the declaration, to define the stages of socialist development reached by our society, to clarify the principles of socialist construction and to link them with national conditions for their implementation, to clarify the vision of the system striven for, as well as ideological terms for joining the party.

The second opinion, most frequently represented by workers' organizations, involved postulates mainly aimed at expanding the implementing part of the declaration. In line with these opinions, assessments and proposals, the declaration should primarily solve the most topical questions connected with overcoming the crisis, with the pursuit of the ninth congress program under the conditions of martial law, and with providing reliable guarantees against the repetition of errors in accomplishing the tasks set.

The opinions about the way the future declaration should be formulated were shared by various milieus. In line with them, ideological notions and categories should be set forth with precision and in the terms of practical public life, and should be interpreted as the synthetic representation of the interests of the citizen, the workers class and society. In addition to a long-term vision of socialism in our country, the declaration should realistically and clearly show the main stages of attaining the goal.

2. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT HAS SET UP A WORKING TEAM TO EVALUATE THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION AND TO DRAFT THE DOCUMENT IN A NEW VERSION

This team will present the analysis of the discussion on the declaration and will examine the proposals voiced at party meetings. The new draft declaration will be discussed at a session of the Ideological Commission and the Central Committee Politburo, and then it will be submitted to the Central Committee for deliberation.

3. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES, AS WELL AS PROPOSALS AND REMARKS MADE BY BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL PARTY MEMBERS, ARE NOW BEING STUDIED.

The ideological state of the party has been analyzed in a preliminary way in the light of the discussion on the declaration, and preliminary conclusions have been drawn from the discussion for the ideological and educational activity of the party.

4. THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION HAVE EXTENSIVELY REPORTED ON THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT IDEOPROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION.

They carried reports on meetings in basic party organizations, and speeches by representatives of various milieus, above all the workers. They published interviews with members of the party leadership on the progress made in the discussion on the declaration and on conclusions from it. In recent weeks, the mass media and primarily local party dailies widely reported on sessions held by party echelons who summed up the results of the discussion. The publications stimulated discussions in the party and

called the attention of the entire society to problems set forth in the declaration. This fomented a climate favorable for interest in and hopes for the results of the party debate, and familiarized society with the declaration.

Publicizing the Program Adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress

1. IN LINE WITH THE SEVENTH PLENUM DECISION, IDEOLOGICAL MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD IN THE PARTY TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING THREE TOPICS.

- The Leninist norms of party life set forth in the decisions of the ninth congress and in the new party statutes;
- The economic program adopted by the ninth congress, the principles of the economic reform and the ways of overcoming the crisis;
- The fostering of socialist democracy and consolidation of self-management as envisaged in the ninth congress program.

Having taken up ideological subjects, the party developed a wide discussion on key problems concerning our socioeconomic situation, party activities and internal party life. The discussion has helped party aktivs and members enhance their political and ideopolitical knowledge. On the basis of the results to-date of meetings, it must be stated that topics concerning the Leninist norms of party life, the statutes, the economic program adopted by the ninth congress, and the way of overcoming the crisis have met with the greatest interest in basic party organizations.

The mass media have published the issues discussed at the ninth congress mainly by emphasizing that the Sejm, the Military Council for National Salvation, the government and party cells aimed their decisions and activities at implementing the congress decisions. This applies both to political publications concerning Comrade W. Jaruzelski's Sejm speech, the formation of the socioeconomic chamber [IZBA] in the Sejm and of the consultative social council under the government Presidium, and to economic publications explaining normative acts and government decisions concerning the economic reform.

The information department of the Central Committee has issued two pamphlets which publicize the decisions of the ninth PZPR congress and contrast them with the destructive activities of anti-socialist forces. They are entitled: "There Is No Way Back" and "The Legislation on the Economic Reform," five more pamphlets are being printed.

2. IN LINE WITH THE SEVENTH PLENUM DECISION, WE HAVE WORKED OUT "THESES FOR DEVELOPING TRAINING ACTIVITY AMONG PARTY AKTIVS AND MEMBERS."

The theses were discussed by ideological aktivs in several voivodships, and then examined by the Central Committee Secretariat and Ideological Commission. These provide for a new system of political training in the PZPR, call for different forms of training for various groups of party aktivs and members working in various milieus. Ideological meetings held in basic party organizations four or five times annually should continue to be the basic form of training. Topics to be discussed at those meetings are to be defined by the party leadership which leaves basic party organizations a free choice depending on the needs of the milieu. The new system also makes provisions for training members recently admitted to the party, candidate members and party aktivs.

In line with the seventh plenum decision, the party has worked out a training program encompassing all problems concerning enterprise functions in the framework of the economic reform. Appropriate materials and lecturing cadres are being prepared. In the nearest future, this training will encompass party aktivs, party members and leading cadres at enterprises.

3. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION SET UP TO WORK OUT A LONG-TERM PARTY PROGRAM IS CONTINUING ITS ACTIVITY IN THE FOLLOWING FOUR PROBLEM TEAMS:

One -- The targets of socialist construction in Poland. Two -- Guidelines for long-term socioeconomic development. Three -- Guidelines for the long-term development of the system of socialist democracy. Four -- Tasks confronting the PZPR in performing the leading role in society.

Consolidating Ideological, Political and Organizational Unity in the Party

1. IN LINE WITH THE SEVENTH PLENUM DECISION, EXECUTIVE BODIES OF VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES HAVE ANALYZED AND ASSESSED THE ACTIVITY OF NON-STATUTORY MOVEMENTS, STRUCTURES, FORUMS AND SEMINARS ON THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES.

A report on this issue was delivered to the Eighth Central Committee plenum. In May 1982, these problems were also examined at a session of the Internal Party Commission of the Central Committee.

2. PARTY COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE CONTINUING CONVERSATIONS WITH PARTY MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS WHO DO NOT OBSERVE THE STATUTES OR AVOID IMPLEMENTING PARTY DECISIONS.

The attitudes and behavior of comrades are assessed by executive bodies of party organizations and echelons, by party control commissions or by special teams set up for conversations at the meetings of branch and basic party organizations.

Individual conversations have helped invigorate activity in party organizations, tighten internal party discipline, improve attendance at and the regularity of meetings, and improve the payment of membership fees.

3. PARTY COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS ARE CONTINUING THE PROCESS OF PURGING THE PARTY OF PEOPLE WHO VIOLATE THE STATUTORY NORMS.

Out of 47,300 persons struck off the party records in April and May, those who showed no interest in party life, neglected the fundamental obligations of the party member, did not comply with the decisions adopted by party authorities or their own organizations, and violated party discipline, amounted to 20,500, or 43.3 percent of the total. Out of the 3,101 persons expelled from the party in the same period, those who violated party discipline amounted to 1,305, or 42 percent. The number of persons expelled from the party for immorality totaled 312, and for the failure to cope with vocational obligations, 87.

The role of basic party organizations in evaluating party members and purging the party ranks is increasing. They are accountable for 80.2 percent of those struck off the party records and for 65.6 percent of expulsion.

Admittance to the party is evidence of the restored prestige, confidence and influence enjoyed by basic party organizations in the milieus of their activity. In the period for 13 December 1981 to 31 May 1982, the number of candidate members admitted to the party totaled 3,032. The share of workers amounted to 40.4 percent of this number.

4. A BATTLE AGAINST ANTISOCIALIST VIEWS AND ANTI-POLISH PROPAGANDA IS BEING WAGED IN THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION.

Among other things, the aims and modes of action of the Counterrevolutionary Workers' Self-Defense Committee and its influence on Solidarity extremists have been presented. The mass media have also started a counteroffensive against the subversive propaganda of Radio Free Europe. Opinions reaching us from many party organizations show that this activity is having increasingly greater effect on social consciousness, it is dispersing the myths created by antisocialist propaganda and causing life in the country to become normal.

5. A CONSTANT TASK FACING THE MASS MEDIA IS TO INCULCATE THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY INTO THE COMMUNITY.

Particular emphasis has been laid on presenting the historical, political and economic basis of our alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Comrade W. Jaruzelski's visits to the fraternal socialist countries serve this purpose. At the same time, the policy of the West toward Poland and especially the Reagan administration's anti-Polish policy have been revealed. The need has been pointed out in economic publications to make the economy independent of the West and to tighten our contacts with the CEMA countries.

A report on the results of the visits by the party-state delegation to Moscow, Berlin and Prague has been prepared for all meetings of basic party organizations and district party organizations. Reports have also been made on the visits to Budapest, Sofia and Bucharest.

6. WORK IS CONTINUING ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL PARTY IDEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL CONFERENCE AND ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS RESULTING FROM THE TALKS.

All reports of plenary meetings and most of the reports read during section meetings have been published in party periodicals (all the reports will appear in book form).

Conclusions resulting from the conference have been included in the following documents worked out by the Central Committee ideological section: the long-term program for PZPR ideological work; the program for including party theoretical work groups in party ideological and political activity; and the program for party training.

7. WORK ON THE PROGRAM FOR INCLUDING PARTY THEORETICAL WORK GROUPS IN PARTY IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY IS IN ITS FINAL STAGE.

The draft of this program which establishes how the work of the party's scientific base should be made more efficient covers the following: basic research in the social sciences; scientific reports by experts and consultations enabling the party leadership to make the best political and economic decisions; publicizing among the community the worldly, political and ideological our nation's socialist consciousness; and training Marxist echelons in the social sciences.

This draft will be presented at the Central Committee Politburo meeting in July.

The Central Committee's scientific and educational section has prepared an appraisal of the situation in the social sciences. This appraisal is a basis behind short-term and long-term work. All voivodship committees in academic institutions are working on similar appraisals.

The Central Committee's scientific and educational section has discussed the program for teaching sociopolitical subjects in high schools. The results of this discussion have been included in the preparations for this program for the academic year 1982/83.

Party teams appointed earlier and covering specific social sciences have been continuing their work. Among other things, the team of party philosophers has made a detailed analysis during a 3-day meeting of the situation in their own social circle and has laid down the most important tasks aimed at making Marxist philosophers more active in the party's ideological and political work. Teams of party sociologists and political scientists have carried out similar work.

The plans for a Central scientific session dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement have been worked out. Marxist researchers from all scientific circles in Poland will take part in the session, which is being organized by the Higher School of Social Sciences, the Polish Academy of Sciences and institute of basic Marxist-Leninist Problems.

A program of ideological and educational work by party activists in creative circles and by cultural activists is currently being worked out in consultation with basic party organizations in these circles. The program will be implemented from the beginning of the new party training year.

The Central Committee's cultural section has reactivated party teams among social circles. These teams draw together key party cultural activists, for whom training seminars are being organized.

The program for party activity in creative unions has been incorporated in the document entitled "The Political Situation In Artistic Circles" which the Central Committee Politburo has adopted. Meetings between members of the Central Committee leadership and key representatives of creative circles are taking place. Similar meetings are taking place on the initiative of the voivodship committee leaderships and of the Central Committee cultural section. In this way, further chances of normalizing the political situation in these circles are being created.

8. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "TIMETABLE" ADOPTED AFTER THE SEVENTH PLENUM, THE SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL SECTION HAS PREPARED AN APPRAISAL OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND ON THE SITUATION WITH ECHELONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

This appraisal was the subject of talks by the Central Committee Scientific and Educational Committee. In accordance with the Politburo's recommendations and on the basis of the principles laid down by the Ministry for Science, Higher Education and Technology, a review of teaching staff commenced at the end of May.

Further analysis of the situation in higher education and education in general were made by all voivodship committees during the period in question. Work aims were established, particularly programs of ideological and political work among teachers.

The Central Committee Scientific and Cultural Section has been continuing its activities among students. The first meeting for many years between students and party members from all educational institutions took place in May. Over 250 students took part in it. This meeting was aimed at making a joint analysis of the sociopolitical climate among students, discussing the future of the students' and youth movement and above all at discussing matters related to the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. Similar meetings took place in the voivodship committees in accordance with the recommendations of the section.

The section is preparing an appraisal of the political situation in the Polish Academy of Sciences. This appraisal will be the subject of talks by the Central Committee's Scientific and Educational Commission. It is with this aim in mind, as well as others, that the section organized a meeting of members of the academy who are in the party, during which the general situation in the academy was discussed and the most important conclusions concerning its work were made.

As a result of the analysis of the situation among journalists, changes in personnel among the editorial staff of newspapers and periodicals have been made as well as changes in radio and television editorial staff. Political support was rendered to the organizers of the new journalists organization which professes socialist political principles, the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, to which most journalists currently belong.

Echelon Policy

1. THE ECHELON SECTION HAS WORKED OUT A DRAFT OF THE PRINCIPLES BEHIND PZPR ECHELON POLICY. This draft contains the basic features and aims of party echelon policy as well as the tasks facing party cells and organizations in this context.

2. THE ORGANIZATIONAL SECTION HAS WORKED OUT A DRAFT CODE FOR FULL-TIME PARTY EMPLOYEES.

The draft will be submitted for wide consultation within the party. The final versions will be presented to the Central Committee by the Politburo in late 1982.

Problems of the Young Generation

1. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON YOUTH MATTERS HAVE BEEN CONTINUING.

Meetings between members of central party authorities and of the government and young people have been taking place to pave the way for the ninth plenum. The 19 plenary meetings by voivodship committees on the subject of young people are important for the preparations for the plenum. In June, the Central Committee Youth Committee discussed the subject-matter for the ninth plenum and appraised the way the resolutions of the seventh plenum in 1972 have been implemented.

2. THE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA BEHIND YOUNG PEOPLE'S START IN LIFE HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN A PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON HOW TO IMPROVE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONDITIONS IN STARTING LIFE, INCLUDING STARTING A CAREER. THIS IS ONE OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE NINTH PLENUM.

GDANSK LOCAL RADIO TO RESUME BROADCASTING

LD161417 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1210 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Gdansk local radio is resuming the broadcasting of a full, extended local program on VHF 70.31 MHz. The program will be broadcast for 3 hours a day.

PARTY LEADERS HOLD JOINT COMMISSION SESSION

LD171700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] A session of the Cooperation Commission of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD, in which representatives of Christian and lay Catholic organizations also participated, took place today. The following participated in the session:

Representing the PZPR were: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee; Kazimierz Barcikowski; Mirosław Milewski; Marian Orzechowski and Mieczysław Rakowski. Representing the ZSL were: Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Jerzy Szymanek, Józef Kijowski, Jerzy Grzybaczak, Bolesław Struzek and Waldemar Winkiel. Representing the SD were: Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; Józef Eljasiewicz, Jan Paweł Fajeciński, Józef Musiał, Alfred Beszterda and Marek Wiczorek. Representing lay Catholics were: Zenon Komender, chairman of the board of the Pax Association; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Main Board of the Christian Social Association; Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the board of the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Sejm Speaker Stanisław Gucwa and Sejm Deputy Jan Szczepański also took part in the session. Problems of the patriotic movement of national rebirth were discussed.

PZPR'S CZECHOWICZ INTERVIEWED ON YOUTH ISSUES

LD152332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Correspondent Danuta (Bytowna) interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Łódź, during the adjournment of PZPR Central Committee plenum session 15 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade, this plenum about youth was prepared for a long time.

[Answer] The standing of the matter alone dictated a very thorough preparation of material for this plenum; (?because) the party cannot be biased here only in favor of the opinions of its members of the leadership (?bodies) of the party.

We assumed that there exists a need for a broad discussion of the young generation's problems with youth itself, as well as with people who deal with these matters professionally. The kind of generation this will be, the program of activity we will (?start) for this young generation are a fundamental matter for the party, as well as for the whole of society. These matters cannot be treated superficially; they are immeasurably difficult and complicated.

Furthermore, as in any matter, various views and tendencies (?get established) in the area of raising the young generation and the social policy for the young generation. Because our economic possibilities are limited, in this discussion [words indistinct] (?are envisaged) in this discussion and about the standing of the specific problem which concerns the young generation.

[Question] How can the program for solving the problems of the young generation be described most generally, comrade?

[Answer] First, the party must tell the (?sincere) truth here on the subject of assessment of the current situation in our country and possibilities which are at the disposal of the state as such. The program must not be some kind of a lesson in (?happiness). (?It must) transpire from our real abilities, because the youth has a very critical attitude to many previous decisions and (?resolutions), and that is what we are saying at the present moment, we are saying this sincerely and, (?as you say,) simply realistically. That is this plenum does not close the discussion on the subject of the issues of young generation. The publication of such important documents concerning the starting conditions for a professional and life start of the youth, the program for housing construction, the whole program of personnel policy, which is being prepared with great care, are a matter of responsibility, which we want (?to begin) jointly with the youth, to think what in (?the given time) we can do best to most effectively and optimally construct this program of activity for the nearest years.

[Question] (?What) determines the success of this program?

[Answer] Besides the means which we do not possess at the present moment, which cannot be [words indistinct], the guarantor of this program will be how much the entire party feels responsible for the implementation of this program, not only the members of the Central Committee, but the entire party. Furthermore, how much the youth itself will perceive that it is a cocreator of this tomorrow, (?that is) in relations to (?their) own, I would say, aspirations and ambitions, as well as to development of the whole country. One should reply that everything depends on our intentions, on our efficiency, and on whether we consistently and persistently will be capable to carry into effect that resolution which will be adopted, on every stage of implementation of the party tasks and at every level of activity. It is a problem of the question of [words indistinct] (?our ranks) and the consistency of this our [words indistinct].

[Question] What is the significance of the course of today's discussion at the plenary session of the Central Committee?

[Answer] From the course of (?individual) speeches one can say that the speakers to a serious degree devote their speeches to the problem (?which) was the subject of many milieu meetings; among other things it is in a kind of summary [words indistinct]. There is no doubt whatsoever now that the problem of the young generation [words indistinct] also a problem concerning the future of our country, the entire nation. That is why many speeches transcend the classical, I would say, problems of the young generation. And that is understandable. I personally think that we will not resolve the concerns of the young generation without resolving a number of issues of policy, especially social policy relating to the whole of society.

I will say it very brutally: We will not resolve the concerns of the young generation in a simple way unless we simultaneously resolve matters concerning people of post-productive age, older people. These matters immeasurable interlock with each other. Youth is a component part of this society, and it is true that in this discussion there emerged the idea -- which is probably a correct idea -- that in these difficult conditions that which is most important for the society should be saved:

Namely, to save the young couple, those who are beginning their life and family. But one should be aware that in many cases this cannot happen at the expense of the remaining social groups.

Speakers are pointing to the great delicacy of this problem -- how to determine correct proportions in this entire complex youth problem.

PARADE INTERVIEW WITH JARUZELSKI 'UNAUTHORIZED'

LD182222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The illustrated supplement to several dailies, PARADE, which is popular in the United States, devoted space in its latest issue to Polish topics. On the cover is a color photograph of General Jaruzelski and inside is an extensive report by the well-known American journalist Tad Szulc on his meeting and talk with the Polish premier.

It is not a verbatim interview but Szulc's report on the talk with the Polish leader on many topics including the situation in our country, the government's plans and intentions and also an assessment of the policy of sanctions applied to Poland by the West.

In Szulc's report on the assessment of the political situation in Poland, Premier Jaruzelski is supposed to have stated that if the Polish Army had not taken action in December, civil war might have broken out. The government's policy provides for a gradual easing of the martial law regulations, a gradual releasing of internees, an improvement in the economic situation and the gaining of society's confidence.

Szulc's report on the plans and goals of the activity of General Jaruzelski's government states that the majority of Poles want calm, democratic (?reforms), work and normalization. General Jaruzelski is supposed to have said that the government wants to hold consultations with all social groups, including nonparty groups. The government is also ready to discuss the future of the trade union movement. It also wants to increase the role of the Sejm as a legislative body. It will also continue the dialogue with the Catholic Church.

As regards economic problems and the reactions to the sanctions policy, General Jaruzelski is supposed to have said that Poland will not bow to an ultimatum although the West's economic repressions against Poland are worsening its economic situation.

In one of the excerpts of this report on the talk with General Jaruzelski, as well as on the stay in Warsaw, Szulc writes that even in Poland not much is known about Jaruzelski. His closest colleagues say that he is a modest and self-possessed person. He works 18 hours a day. He recently started to smoke and smokes incessantly.

It is worth adding that this is the first extensive report for a number of months on Polish topics in the American press. However, as PAP has been informed by the government press spokesman, a number of the expressions used in Szulc's article do not fully convey the contents and intentions expressed during the talk with General Jaruzelski. This talk was not in the nature of a press interview, nor was it authorized.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CPSU PROPAGANDA CHIEF

LD171532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee today received the head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, who is visiting Poland as the head of a CPSU delegation. The following also took part in the talk which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere: Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee, and Walery Namiotkiewicz, head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department. Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov was also present.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU161859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1982 -- On July 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received in Neptun resort Kim Yong-nam, secretary for international affairs of the Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Korea, now on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guest handed over a message of friendship together with greetings and cordial wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as wishes of new successes to the Romanian people in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Nicolae Ceasescu thanked for the message and wishes, and addressed in his turn warm greeting and best wishes to Kim Il-song as well as wishes of ever greater successes to the friendly Korean people in building socialism, in attaining its ideals of peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the relations of esteem, friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples, with emphasis on the ever ascending course of these relations in accordance with the understandings reached during the Romanian-Korean summit, on their expansion and amplification in the service of the cause of peace, detente and socialism. Current international questions were also approached during the interview. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR KAROLY PAYS VISIT

AU171920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/82 -- The delegation of the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by the chief public prosecutor, Dr. Szijarto Karoly, who paid a visit to Romania, were received on July 17 by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP.

During their stay in Romania the guests conducted talks at the Procurator's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Internal Affairs, the [word indistinct] court headquarters and the Constanta County Procurator's Office. The delegation also visited economic and cultural units in Constanta municipality.

BRIEFS

NEW COAL MINE -- Work to put into operation a new coal mine in the Lugoj coalfield continues at a sustained rate in Darova. This mine will supply important quantities of coal for our economy, especially for the thermopower plant under construction in Timisoara. This experimental coal source is expected to yield some 10,000 tons of lignite of average caloric power. The "Banatul" enterprise for geological prospecting and exploration continues its activity at the other points of the new coal mining area in Lugoj at the same rate.

[Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Jul 82 p 6 AU]

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH DPRK -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/7/1982 -- A scientific collaboration plan was signed on July 15 in Bucharest between the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 1982-1984. In the spirit of the understandings and decisions made during Romanian-Korean summit meetings and talks, the document stipulates the development of cooperation on multiple planes between academic fora in the two countries, expanded contacts between scientists, the joint accomplishment of research themes of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82 AU]

PEREZ DE CUELLAR CONTINUES VISIT, TAKES VACATION

Meets With Mojsov, Planinc

LD162314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 16 Jul 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- New efforts by the entire world community are essential in order to advance international conditions and bring the world back to detente.

This is the gist of the talks held here today, Friday, between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The UN secretary-general arrived in Belgrade Thursday on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

During the meeting, the two sides underlined the need for returning to the settlement of international problems by peaceful means through negotiations in order to avoid the application of the policy of pressure and force. Only in this way it is possible to lessen the present international tension, thus creating an atmosphere for dealing with problems and disputes more constructively and calmly, they said.

Both sides are reported to have expressed the view that the world community must make efforts for a more efficacious settlement of development problems which are equally significant as those concerning the crisis areas or focuses of crisis.

The two sides agreed today that the United Nations is the only universal forum for negotiation and for dealing with major international problems. However, this does not mean that bilateral and multilateral negotiations, which can help relieve mankind of its worries, should be ignored, although they cannot substitute the activities of the world organisation, they said.

Among the current actions in which the world organisation could help and which it had launched, the two sides cited those concerning Namibia, Kampuchea, Western Sahara and others. The world organisation can also help in solving the Cyprus problem and those in other crisis areas. However, the right of each people to decide on its own future freely, emerges in all these cases of being of primary importance.

With regard to the view that the United Nations is deadlocked and therefore incapable of action and that its resolutions are not being implemented, both sides stressed that the world organisation was not to blame for this. It is the international situation that is at the root of these troubles, above all inter-bloc rivalry and the expansion of the crisis areas and hotbeds of crisis, and this unfortunately affects the world organisation too.

This morning the UN secretary-general was received by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc. Their talk centered on the current world economic situation and efforts to ensure cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

The Yugoslav premier reiterated the Yugoslav government's resolve to continue supporting the United Nations in its wide-ranging activities in the political and economic fields, as well as the UN secretary-general's personal efforts aimed at realising the world organisation's resolutions based on the principles of the UN charter.

The two sides pointed out that the industrialised countries were still finding ways and means of shifting a considerable portion of their burden on to the developing countries. They agreed that a new dialogue between the industrialised and developing countries was therefore essential in order to open a new chapter in their relations and pave the way for global negotiations.

Planinc and Perez de Cuellar also discussed an expansion of cooperation among the developing countries. In this context it was said that Yugoslavia, although itself feeling the effects of the world economic recession, was seeking to expand its relations with the developing countries on the principles of substantive partnership, not only those of purchase and sale. At the same time such relations could serve as an example of what relations between the developed and developing countries should be like.

Perez de Cuellar expressed his special gratitude for Yugoslavia's support for the United Nations. This support plays a significant role in the movement of nonaligned countries, he said.

Hold Press Conference

LD162326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- For every UN secretary-general, meeting with Yugoslav officials is agreeable, since Yugoslavia is one of those countries which are sincerely attached to the UN Charter. This was stated at a press conference here on Friday by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar after meetings with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov.

Perez de Cuellar emphasized that in the present international situation the non-aligned countries can play an exceptionally important role in the United Nations, adding that he intends to attend the seventh summit of the non-aligned scheduled for early September in Baghdad.

In reply to a question about the UN role in solution of the crisis caused by the Israeli attack on Lebanon, Perez de Cuellar stated that after Israel's intervention that role is reduced to humanitarian activities. That is, possibilities are being examined of how to help best the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He added that the trend for imposing sanctions against Israel is strongly pronounced, among UN member countries, but that agreement of the Security Council is necessary for it.

Perez de Cuellar also spoke about the Iranian-Iraqi conflict pointing out that one should hope that both sides will comprehend that they should quickly find a peaceful solution for the conflict and thus open the way to holding of the summit of the non-aligned in Baghdad.

The UN secretary-general then emphasized he is disappointed with the outcome of the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, as well as with the postponement of negotiations on a new international economic order. In conclusion, Perez de Cuellar assessed inter-community talks in Cyprus as "the best way for solution of that problem".

Ends Business, Visits Resort

LD171356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar ended the official part of his visit to Yugoslavia Saturday.

During the visit, from July 15 to 17, Perez de Cuellar met with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov. He was also received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Premier Milka Planinc.

In the talks during all these meetings interest centered especially on Yugoslavia's activities in the world organization and on the support which it extends to the UN effort for surmounting the current international political and economic crisis.

The UN secretary-general's party on the visit to Yugoslavia also included Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe Janez Stanovnik and Secretary-General's Special Assistant Alvarez de Soto.

Perez de Cuellar has left for Dubrovnik for a two-day private stay at this popular Yugoslav seaside resort.

FRENCH VICE PREMIER DEFFERRE PAYS VISIT 16 JULY

Talks With Planinc, Dolanc

LD162308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2138 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received here Friday the French vice premier and minister of internal affairs and decentralization, Gaston Defferre, now in Yugoslavia as guest of the Federal Executive Council.

At the talks views were exchanged on current questions in cooperation between the two countries and on possibilities of their further promotion. Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc also took part in the talks.

Meets Gazi, Ertl in Bled

LD181700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Bled, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs and Gaston Defferre, French minister of state for interior and decentralization, who is just finishing a 3 day visit to our country, had a meeting in Bled today at which they discussed further cooperation between the two countries.

Dolanc and Defferre assessed that cooperation between the internal affairs organs should be further expanded and promoted within the framework of overall relations between Yugoslavia and France, in particular with regard to stamping out all forms of international terrorism, including terrorism on the part of the fascist emigration of Yugoslav origins, as well as all other forms of organized international crime.

In the course of his official visit to Yugoslavia, Minister Defferre visited Dubrovnik and Bled, where he had talks with Pavle Gazi and Tomaz Ertl, the republican secretaries for internal affairs of the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia respectively. They briefed him about the place and role of the internal affairs organs in the system of social self-protection and the achievements made so far in this sphere.

MOJSOV HEADS DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED MEETING

Arrives in Nicosia 16 July

LD162312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia July 16 (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov arrived in Nicosia Friday evening.

He will head the Yugoslav delegation to the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries.

Meets Cypriot Leader 18 July

LD180914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today in Nicosia President Kiprianou of Cyprus received Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who led the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, which has just ended.

In their conversation the Cypriot president and the federal secretary for foreign affairs expressed their satisfaction with the successful completion of the nonaligned ministerial meeting on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the genocide against the Palestinians. They also discussed the need for further action on the part of the nonaligned, bilateral relations and, in this connection, the forthcoming visit to Cyprus of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the end of August.

The reception with President Kiprianou was also attended by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Cvijeto Job, SFRY ambassador in Cyprus.

SUKRIJA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AUL71502 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Summary] Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Predrag Cukic, member of the Kosovo Presidency, visited today the (Bejc) agricultural cooperative and factory near Gjakova [Djakovica]. The visitors were informed about the political and security situation and about the economic development. They were told that intranational relations in the area could serve as an example to others. There has been no emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins in 15 years. There was no participation in the hostile counterrevolutionary events and no hostile slogans have appeared.

Ali Sukrija praised the cooperative's achievements, which must serve as an example to others in the province. He said that the possibilities for the development of agriculture in the province are limited, but even these possibilities have not been utilized as they should have and this is also a cause for the disproportion in the urban and rural population. More attention must be given to agriculture, and this, in turn, would influence the general political and security situation in the province. He stated that Kosovo, despite great possibilities, still produces only 1/3 of the essential products and must import the rest. This is unacceptable.

"Ali Sukrija also spoke about current international relations, particularly about our country's relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. He said that our country recognizes Albania's achievements, but we cannot permit Albania to interfere in our internal affairs, as in the case of last year's events in Kosovo, when it resolutely supported the enemy's counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. These unpleasant occurrences, Sukrija stated, show that the traditionally good intranational relations between the nations and nationalities in Kosovo have been shaken. Therefore, it is our duty, and primarily the duty of the communists of Albanian nationality, to increase our efforts in this direction in order not only to restore, but to strengthen mutual trust. This would create a favorable political and security atmosphere and would put a halt to the process of emigration of the non-Albanian population from Kosovo, which has assumed worrying proportions. This [emigration] is unacceptable, because if Albanians can go to all parts of our country, Kosovo must also be [word indistinct] to all nations and nationalities desiring to live there. Our entire socialist community is a community of all nations and nationalities living in it."

FEC, STABILIZATION COUNCIL TAKE ECONOMIC ACTION

Gas, Diesel Prices Raised

LD170900 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Summary] The Federal Executive Council last night raised the prices of gasoline, diesel and domestic heating fuel. Ordinary grade gasoline goes up by 25.4 percent and the price of higher grade gasoline has been increased by 23 percent. Foreign tourists will be able to continue to buy gasoline and diesel fuel with coupons at the previous lower prices. The price of diesel fuel has gone up by an average of 19.4 percent and domestic heating fuel has increased by 10.6 percent.

Food Problems, Plan Viewed

AU162054 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The Commission of the Federal Social Councils for the Implementation of Economic Stabilization, under the chairmanship of Sergej Kraigher, has adopted -- with certain observations and suggestions -- a program of measures for an accelerated development of the agricultural-industrial complex. Aleksandar Vlackovic reports on some points of the document and on the discussion which preceded its adoption:

The development of agriculture has been slowing down in the past 10 years. The food supply is insufficient. Requests to import food are more and more frequent, and the price of food is rising. All this creates instability in the market. Agroindustrial activities are not motivated by income. A disparaging attitude has been adopted toward agriculture, and it has been forgotten that this economic branch constitutes an important factor of economic stabilization.

It is pointed out that the lack of comprehension of agriculture's place and role in the development of the economy, and society in general, is one of the chief reasons for its lagging. We have neglected to industrialize agriculture. Investment in the sphere of agriculture is insufficient. While the share of this branch in the social product is 20 percent, its share in overall investment is only between 5 and 6 percent.

The program sets down a unified Yugoslav strategy for the development of agriculture and its priorities. The chief problem is said to be the insufficient production of grain, especially wheat and corn, and consequently of livestock. Production of edible oil and sugar beets is also insufficient. We produce enough fruit -- especially grapes -- and vegetables, but since there is no unified market operating, we derive little benefit from this and we must organize better.

The program points out that wheat should be cultivated chiefly in social farms, where the production costs are lower. However, raising livestock should be developed more in the private sector in addition to social farms. The same applies to fruit and vegetables. Special significance is attached to changes in land policy. The benefits of land should go primarily to those who cultivate it. Therefore the inheritance law will be reexamined.

The program contains a number of economic policy measures relating to prices, taxation, commodity stockpiling and encouragement of exports. The purpose of these measures is to strengthen agriculture and to increase the security of those who work in it. This would provide conditions for exports of agricultural produce instead of importing them in large quantities.

SLOVENE LC REPORTS ECONOMIC LOSSES INCREASE

AU171711 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 82 p 3

[S. Festic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 12 Jul -- Today's session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, which was chaired by Andrej Marinc, paid most attention to certain ideopolitical problems connected with overcoming losses in work organizations. Ivo Mareng, executive secretary in the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, who submitted an introductory speech, said that last year 156 basic organizations of associated labor in Slovenia operated at a loss. Compared with 1980, this was an increase of 142 percent.

"In the first quarter of this year, the number of the basic organizations of associated labor operating at a loss increased to as much as 646, while the losses incurred are greater than the entire losses last year. Most of this year's losses were made in industry, 49 percent, and in transportation 25.4 percent.

Poorly prepared and inefficient investments, based predominately on loans, were stressed as the main causes for losses in the Slovene economy. Poor market research, low productivity of labor, uneconomical utilization of capacities and poor business operations also contributed to losses.

PEC COURT CONVICTS, SENTENCES NINE ALBANIANS

AU161919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] After a trial lasting 2 days, the Pec district court has pronounced sentences on nine members of a hostile organization, Pavaresia, which translates as Independence.

The following were sentenced for associating for the purpose of hostile activities: Haljilj Berisa, student, to 2 years imprisonment; Salji Kelmendi, student, to 3 years; Ujkan Nikci, student, to 3 years; Salji Ljaci, student, to 2 years and 6 months; Naser Salihaj, student, to 2 years and 6 months; Ibrahim Dresaj, student, to 4 years; Mustafa Ljajci, student, to 1 year and 6 months; Tahir Murtezi, student, to 1 year; and Ibrahim Nikci, student, to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- Yesterday, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received in a farewell visit Maricio Samper, ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to the SFRY, and presented him with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag With Ribbon. Vuko Dragasevic, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and Redzai Suroi, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, were present at the reception and friendly talks. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 82 p 7 AU]

ZAMBIAN MINISTER DEPARTS -- Concluding his official visit to Yugoslavia, Kebby Musokotwane, minister of finance of the Republic of Zambia, has left Belgrade. During his visit Minister Musokotwane held talks with Jozef Florijancic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, on advancing financial and banking cooperation as well as other forms of economic relations between the two nonaligned countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 82 p 7 AU]